

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1912—VOL. IV., NO. 266

PRICE TWO CENTS

## NEAR EAST SITUATION MUCH MORE HOPEFUL

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—Conditions in the near east are distinctly more hopeful. Perhaps the most dangerous element is Constantinople, where there is a disposition to force hostilities, the papers going so far as to regret that war has not been declared.

Mr. Asquith announces that the great powers are cooperating loyally to prevent a rupture. The basis of negotiations is the maintenance of the status quo coupled with drastic reforms in European Turkey.

The Roumanian foreign minister asks for a European congress to decide on the requisite reforms as the only means of insuring peace and this may be taken to reflect the view of Austria, who desires to bring the Berchold memorandum before the powers.

M. Sazonoff points out that a via media must be found between the demands of the Balkan states and the Turkish concessions. The great powers will hold Bulgaria, he says, to the declaration that she seeks no territory. The Bulgarian demand for Macedonian autonomy has not been advanced officially and could not be submitted by the powers to Turkey.

The proposal that Governors of Turkish provinces should be selected from the subjects of minor powers he regarded as preposterous. Like all other statesmen M. Sazonoff looks for a solution to the enforcement of article 23 of the Berlin treaty and thinks that the arrangement made in the Lebanon might possibly be accepted as a model.

## PLACEMENT BUREAU IS SOLVING OLD PROBLEM

Children's Welfare League of Boston Taking Boys and Girls Direct From Elementary Schools Into Industrial Work for Which They Are Best Suited

Placement, the ultimate aim of all the vocational work that is being done in this and other cities, has seemed to elude the most earnest efforts of the workers, but now appears to be within practical reach of a settlement of its many perplexities in Boston. This is largely through the efforts of the Children's Welfare League of Roxbury, in its placement bureau, an experiment upon which it began to work last spring. While other organizations have occupied themselves with the important questions of preparation, equipment and opportunity, the league has gone straight to the heart of the matter, dealing with conditions as they found them and placing children in as suitable positions as could be found.

Although carried on in a small way, limited at first to the pupils of the Dearborn, Dillaway, Dudley, Hyde and Sherwin schools in Roxbury, but gradually extended to take in children from over 20 other schools, the results of the experiment are so satisfactory that conditions are now working to the establishment of a general clearing house or bureau, which shall affiliate all the different groups—public and private—in vocational guidance, industrial education, investigation of industrial conditions and employers.

The idea of the bureau is to centralize the information already in the hands of these different agencies—seven or more—thus making it more accessible to all; investigate along the same lines now pursued by the respective groups or in new directions; investigate all children reported by schools and social workers as in need of employment with the object of returning as many as possible back in the schools, and careful placement of those who are compelled to enter industrial life. It would be somewhat similar to juvenile labor exchanges maintained in London and Edinburgh.

### Responsibilities Great

So far vocational workers generally have been loath to undertake the work of placement. The danger of misplacing a child and the responsibilities and complexities involved were more than they were willing to undertake.

While the Children's Welfare League of Roxbury was being organized last winter, the large amount of gang life in Roxbury, a condition deteriorating to the boys and wasteful to the community, was called to its attention. As one remedy of a positive nature, employment immediately upon leaving school was recommended. The league set itself to the wise performance of this task. It was no light one. Each step was taken cautiously. As the results are so satisfactory they offer a practical solution of the troublesome question, not alone for Roxbury or Boston, but the

## MORGAN-ROOSEVELT CAMPAIGN STORY IS OF DISPUTED ORIGIN

Wayne MacVeagh Accused of Telling Alleged Incident of 1904 to Newspaper Man—To Be Called by Mr. Clapp

### MR. CRANE TESTIFIES

He Tells the Committee That He Contributed to La Follette's Campaign and That of Mr. Wilson

WASHINGTON—Origin of the story that J. Pierpont Morgan was asked for more money in 1904 by President Roosevelt and that his remarks reflected on the President was a question raised today before the Clapp campaign fund investigating committee. The story has been attributed to Wayne MacVeagh and he has denied having originated it. Mr. Morgan has said the story was a fabrication.

Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, told the committee today that he was told the story by Judson C. Welliver, a reporter for Hampton's Magazine and the Munsey publications. Mr. Welliver, who was at the press table reporting the hearing, immediately demanded to be sworn. He insisted that the tale was substantially correct and that he got it from Mr. MacVeagh.

Senator Clapp said that Mr. MacVeagh will be summoned immediately.

### Mr. Russell Tells of Story

"In 1910 when I was an editor of Hampton's," said Mr. Russell, "Mr. Hampton told me a week after our article on Roosevelt appeared that Wayne MacVeagh sent for one of our men. The reporter told what Mr. MacVeagh said. Mr. MacVeagh told this man the anecdote for the purpose of publication, but we decided not to publish it. About 10 months after that Hampton was dispossessed. I retained the information and gave it out for publication.

"Coming from Mr. MacVeagh it never occurred to us to doubt it."

Senator Clapp called Mr. Russell's attention to Mr. MacVeagh's denial. Mr. Russell said he had since sent a summary of his statement to Mr. MacVeagh and that Mr. MacVeagh replied, but did not say it was incorrect.

Senator Clapp told the witness the committee must have the name of the informant.

"The name of the man is Judson C. Welliver."

Mr. Welliver is a special writer for the Munsey newspapers and magazines. Mr. Russell said Mr. Welliver had told him that he (Welliver) had interviewed Mr. MacVeagh and got the story.

Mr. Russell explained that he never charged Mr. Roosevelt with soliciting money from Mr. Morgan. He had only told the story of the telephone interview as he had heard it.

"Could it have been anybody else in the White House who called Mr. Morgan on the phone?" asked Mr. Paynter. "I don't know. I had an idea it might have been Mr. Cortelyou or Secretary Bliss or somebody else. I don't know even that Mr. Morgan was talking with Washington."

### Mr. Welliver's Testimony

Judson C. Welliver, who had been sitting at one of the reporters' tables, reporting the hearing for a local newspaper, walked up to Chairman Clapp and said he would like to testify.

"Certainly," said Senator Clapp, and Mr. Welliver was sworn.

"When I went to Mr. MacVeagh I saw he had changed his ideas as to Roosevelt."

(Continued on page five, column four)

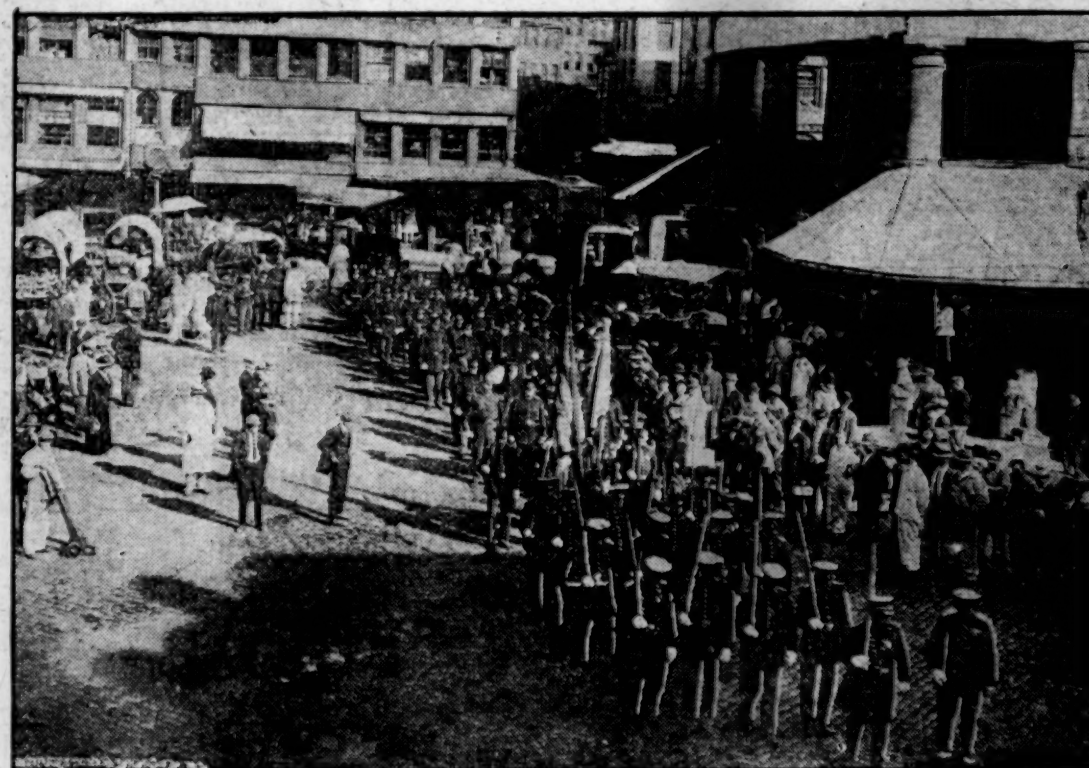
## REPORT CASE AGAINST ETTOR DEFENDANTS WILL BE DROPPED

SALEM, Mass.—Contrary to plans which were expected to be carried through up to noon today, attorneys for Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso, Lawrence strike leaders, did not formally ask for the release of the prisoners on bail this morning.

When Judge Quinn reached the courthouse he went into conference with District Attorney Attwill. Defense attorneys also held a secret conference. They refused to discuss the case even to deny the rumor that the prosecution is considering dropping the case and freeing the defendants. Officials of the district attorney's office refuse to deny this rumor.

Following a second conference between the district attorney and Judge Quinn during the lunch recess, the attorneys for the defense went into conference with Mr. Attwill in the latter's office. Upon leaving at 12:30 they went direct to the courtroom.

## ANCIENTS MARCHING TO THE SOUTH STATION



Head of column of artillerymen swinging down Merchants row after leaving Faneuil hall, on starting out for tour of New England

## ANCIENTS OFF FOR FALL FIELD DAY TRIP OVER NEW ENGLAND

About 300 members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in command of Capt. Francis H. Appleton, left Boston today for a trip through New England, embracing Springfield, Burlington, Vt., and Bretton Woods, N. H., in celebration of their two hundred and seventy-fifth fall field day. The company assembled at Faneuil hall and marched to the South station. Sgt. Francis H. Appleton, Jr., and Sgt. L. C. Haskell acted as flankers to the commander.

The parade to the station consisted of: Infantry Wing—First Lieut. Milton C. Paige, commanding. First company, Sgt. George E. Homer. Second company, Sgt. Edward G. Richardson. Third company, Sgt. Charles A. Malley. Fourth company, Sgt. Frank J. Howard. Fifth company, Sgt. Richmond G. Stowhr. Sixth company, Sgt. Rodney Macdonald. National colors, Sgt. Jacob A. Turner; state colors, Sgt. S. Walter Wales; color guard, Sgt. Daniel B. H. Powers and Irvin E. Phipps. Veteran company, Capt. Edwin R. Frost.

Artillery Wing—Second Lieut. Jackson Caldwell, commanding. First company, Sgt. William H. L. Odell. Second company, Sgt. George E. Hall. Fourth company, Sgt. John Macalman. Fifth company, Sgt. Walter S. Glidden. Sixth company, Sgt. George Huey. Teal's band.

The route of march, after leaving the armory, was along Merchants row, State, Court, Tremont, Boylston, Washington, Summer streets.

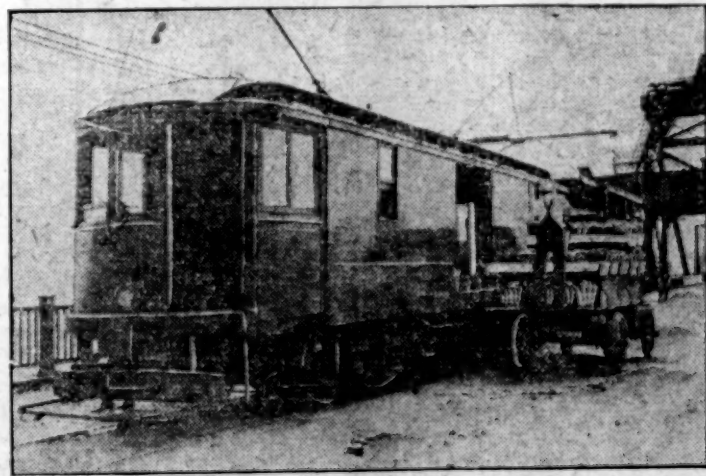
Arriving at Springfield the company will be met by representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and a military escort and taken to the Kimball hotel, which will be the company's headquarters. In the afternoon the company will go on an automobile ride about the city and suburbs and to the Country Club, where luncheon will be served. Returning the visitors will stop at the Noyes Club and later dine at the Kimball, having a number of prominent citizens as guests.

At 9 a. m. on Tuesday the company will board its special train for Burlington, arriving there at 3 p. m. The Ancients will be met by the local militia and escorted to quarters at the Van Ness house. On Wednesday a trip across the lake will be made to Ausable chasm and to Plattsburg. On Thursday the company will visit Ft. Ethan Allen and other places of local interest in and about Burlington, and in the evening the annual fall field day banquet will be served at the Van Ness house.

## PEACE LECTURE AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Baroness Von Suttner, who is being entertained by members of Wellesley College at Abora house, will lecture before the students of the college this evening on "International Peace."

## EXPRESS CARS USED BY FRUIT RAISERS



Loading peaches from auto truck at Stone bridge, R. I., to be taken over Bay State lines to market

## IRON WORKERS' AGENT ENTERS PLEA OF GUILTY

Edward Clark Surprises Other Defendants in So-Called Dynamite Trial by Sudden Change When Case Is Called—District Attorney Is Credited

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With the plea of guilty of Edward Clark, business agent of the Cincinnati iron workers, and his removal to join McManigal in the marshal's office, there was a noticeable air of uneasiness among the 47 defendants in the dynamite trial here today.

Clark was inaccessible. District Attorney Miller refused to allow him to be seen.

"This case is being tried in the court room, nowhere else," Miller said. "I propose to make no predictions and shall not make public things that occur in private."

Clark pleaded guilty. How and why he did so is his business. If others follow him it will be made known when they stand before the judge not before."

When court opened Clark took a seat beside Marshal Schmidt, instead of sitting with his fellows.

"A defendant who has pleaded not

guilty wishes to change his plea to guilty," said District Attorney Miller. Clark then rose and entered his plea of guilty.

Sentence was deferred and Clark joined McManigal in the marshal's office, leaving 47 defendants in the court room.

The action of Mr. Clark came as a surprise to the defense.

The attorneys for the defense were positive that Mr. Clark's change of front was not brought about by Mr. Miller's denunciation of Mr. Hockin, but was the result of the district attorney's arraignment of Mr. Clark himself. Mr. Miller told a circumstantial story of Mr. Clark's leadership in 12 dynamite explosions in and about Cleveland. He also said that Mr. Clark, single handed, blew up a bridge at Dayton, O.

On that occasion an umbrella with "E. C." on its handle was found after the explosion. Mr. Miller said it was Edward Clark's umbrella.

## ENGINEERS BEGIN WORK ON SITE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY

Engineers connected with the construction work of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are making borings today on the site of their new buildings on the esplanade in Cambridge, near the Riverbank course.

This property has been filled in within the last 20 years to carry out the general scheme of park construction; but despite this fact, the engineers declare, the soil is in good condition. They find that from the surface to the solid ground is a depth of from 30 to 40 feet, and to bedrock it is about 100 feet.

It will be necessary—as has been the case in the construction of all of the buildings on either side of the Charles river—to erect the buildings on piles sunk down to the solid earth.

Construction work on all of the buildings will start simultaneously in the spring and plans are being devised to have the group of structures completed within 10 years.

## SCORE OF WARSHIPS IN FOR BIG REVIEW

NEW YORK—Lazily tugging at their great mud hooks and rolling slowly and heavily on the tide, a full score of the best fighting craft ever launched were the attraction to thousands of New Yorkers in the North river today. Others are on their way and by tomorrow night the greatest array in the navy's history will be lined up on the New York and New Jersey shores ready for the grand review of the commander in chief, President Taft.

Formal calls of welcome were exchanged between Mayor Gaynor as executive officer of the city and Rear Admiral Osterhaus, commanding the fleet. The admiral and his officers, accompanied by the mayor and the members of the local reception committee, went to the Polo grounds for the first entertainment, an exhibition baseball game between the Giants and the New York Highlanders.

Investigation of the coal situation in Boston in all its phases is to be asked of the Boston Chamber of Commerce by Mayor Fitzgerald, who has secured statistics which prompt him to take this action.

He claims that the figures that he has show for the first eight months of this year a falling off of the available local supply of coal of 373,000 tons compared with the corresponding period of 1911.

But, on the other hand, the supply is 465,000 greater than in 1910.

The mayor contends that an investigation is warranted when the supply is half a million tons greater than it was in 1910 and the price higher as well. The city of Boston is well supplied with soft coal up to next July although it paid a higher price than last year. Apropos of the subject the mayor mentioned today that the city is paying \$20,000 a year more for oil than it did before the dissolution of the Standard Oil Trust and that this increased price is holding up considerable city work.

## DOW CASE BEFORE JURY THIS WEEK

It is expected that the case of Stephen R. Dow, formerly of the firm of Stephens, R. Dow & Co., will be presented before the grand jury before the end of the week and a report made by Saturday. The grand jury is in today for the October term. Assistant District Attorney Lavelle is handling the cases.

The sureties on the bond of \$50,000 furnished by Dow, who was admitted to bail last Saturday, became known today. They are Harriet A. Ralph of Somerville, Phillip H. Wadleigh of the Hotel Vendome, William F. Mayo of 24 Selkirk street, H. M. Palmer of Peabody, Noah W. Jordan of 410 Commonwealth avenue, Harold P. Williams, 41 Coolidge street, Brookline. They qualified in amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000.

A Typewriter Company, well known throughout the country, writes the Monitor:

"We wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your kindness in placing our advertisement for stenographers in your paper. We have obtained most satisfactory results and assure you that we appreciate your assistance."

Why not try a Free Monitor "want ad"?

Fill out and send in coupon on page two.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States.....2c

To Foreign Countries.....25c



## Send your "Want" ad to

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

## THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OF ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**  
**ONE WEEK**  
ON THE  
**CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## CHARTERS ISSUED TO MANY CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations in Massachusetts:

Zinn's Flower Shop, Inc., Boston, \$5000; Charles W. Rowley, Olivia F. Zinn, Annie P. Magee.  
Pope-Hartford Company of Boston, automobiles, \$100,000; George L. Dodd, Fred H. Lucas, Charles W. Cousins.  
Geneva Mineral Water Depot, Inc., Boston, \$20,000; Frank P. Wilkins, James B. Grattan, Delia Grattan.  
J. W. McIntosh Co., Holden, farm contractors, \$5000; James W. McIntosh, Bertha M. Stickle, Henry Stickle.  
United Amusement Company, Boston, \$100,000; E. Howard George, Henry W. Keene, Margaret E. Quinlan.  
International Automatic Railway Fan Company, Boston, \$10,000; John T. Coyles, Jr., Herbert J. Cary, H. Austin Lowell.  
The Heliotype Company, Boston, \$10,000; George W. Capen, William C. Ramsay, Allan Ramsay.  
Hart Valve Agency, Inc., Worcester, \$25,000; Robert H. Disney, George K. Cowan, Gertrude A. Quinn.  
Rambler Motor Car Company, Inc., Haverhill, \$10,000; George A. Burnham, James P. Molloy, Charles S. Goodwin, Frank B. Kimball.  
The Three Rivers Cooperative Association, Palmer, \$10,000; Charles S. Ruggles, Patrick C. Daly, Arthur F. Calkins, Thomas D. Frame, Charles E. Benford, Alphonse C. Abare.  
Smokeless Fuel Company, Boston, \$100,000; William A. Jepson, Clark B. Partridge, Robert H. McKeary, Walter E. Furber, Fred A. Perkins.  
Walpole Tire and Rubber Company, \$4,500,000; Ernest W. Tinkham, Alvi T. Baldwin, Frederick J. Gleason, Elmore C. Green, Everett W. Furbush, Louis O. Ducloux, John C. Blanchard, Jr.  
E. W. Manver Company, Boston, lighting machinery, \$5000; Everett W. Manter, John B. Sullivan, Jr.  
Alpha Hat Company, Medway, \$20,000; Chester F. Morse, Jr., Edgar L. Freeman, Leonard E. Littlefield.  
Novastore Poultry Supply Company, Needham, \$50,000; William Lawlor, John F. Hay, Edmund B. Dolan.  
Lyon Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, textile machinery, \$50,000; Alfred P. Cate, Aldei J. Beauchemin.  
J. G. McCrory Company, Massachusetts, Brockton and New York, department store, \$50,000; Norman J. MacGaffin, E. M. Churchill.  
Sollors, Phillips & Co., Boston brokers, \$50,000; Charles E. Edgett, Walter F. Temple, Frank M. Seers.  
American Barrel Company, Salem, \$8000; Max McLaughlin, Morris Sacritz, Mayer Katz.  
George M. Edgerton Company, Cambridge, clothing, \$100,000; George M. Edgerton; George A. Giles, Henry W. Bullard, George L. Fraleigh, Joseph S. O'Neill.  
The Lion Fur Company, Boston, \$5000; Louis Altachul, Jacob Ullian.  
United Fuel Company, Boston, \$50,000.

Charles B. Moseley, John C. Foster, William B. Blatt.  
National Art Advertising Company, Boston, \$15,000; Harry H. Daniels, Arthur M. Hazard, Edmund R. Saunders.  
Merrill Chair & Manufacturing Company, Boston and Stoddard, N. H., \$200,000; Andrew Case, Henry R. French, Charles H. Merrill.  
Massachusetts Loan Society, Inc., Boston, \$500,000; Charles H. McSweeney, Frank H. Jenkins, William J. Leonard.  
James W. Poole, Inc., Boston, electrical supplies, \$50,000; James W. Poole, Alfred E. Poole, Mary E. Poole, Benjamin F. Haines, William J. Miller.

## CHAMBER TO TAKE UP INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

Three subjects of importance are expected to come before the monthly meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to be held in the reading room on Oct. 15 at 4 p. m., among them being the industrial disputes act, election of a committee to nominate candidates for the board of directors and voting upon a proposed amendment to the bylaws.

The five candidates for the nominating committee to be voted on are Paul J. Fitzpatrick, Geoffrey B. Lehy, William E. Litchfield, Laurence Minot, William B. Munro. There are no independent nominations.

The proposed amendments to the bylaws affect section 8, article 10 only, and the effect of the changes, if made, will be that no report, finding, recommendation or announcement of any committee shall be published or reported as the action of the chamber until approved by a general meeting of the chamber if such finding, recommendation, report or announcement, applies to any public measure.

## MRS. SAGE BUYS ISLAND IN GULF FOR BIRD REFUGE

NEW YORK—It is reported that Marsh island, on the gulf coast south-west of New Orleans, has been purchased at a cost of \$150,000 by Mrs. Russell Sage for a bird refuge.

Mrs. Sage will place control of the island either with the federal government, the state of Louisiana or some association organized for bird protection.

Mrs. Sage's interest in bird preservation is of long standing. For many years she has been particularly concerned about the wild birds in Central park, and more recently she has contributed through the National Association of Audubon Societies for the protection of robins and other migratory birds.

## FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE URGED

NEW YORK—A Heidelberg message to the New York Herald says that at the first meeting of the German National Conciliation Association, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, the French delegate, advocated a Franco-German entente, which, he urged, would powerfully promote world peace.

The meeting was held in University hall, 200 delegates being present, including 20 professors of international law. The association voted to ally itself with French and American organizations for occasional cooperation.

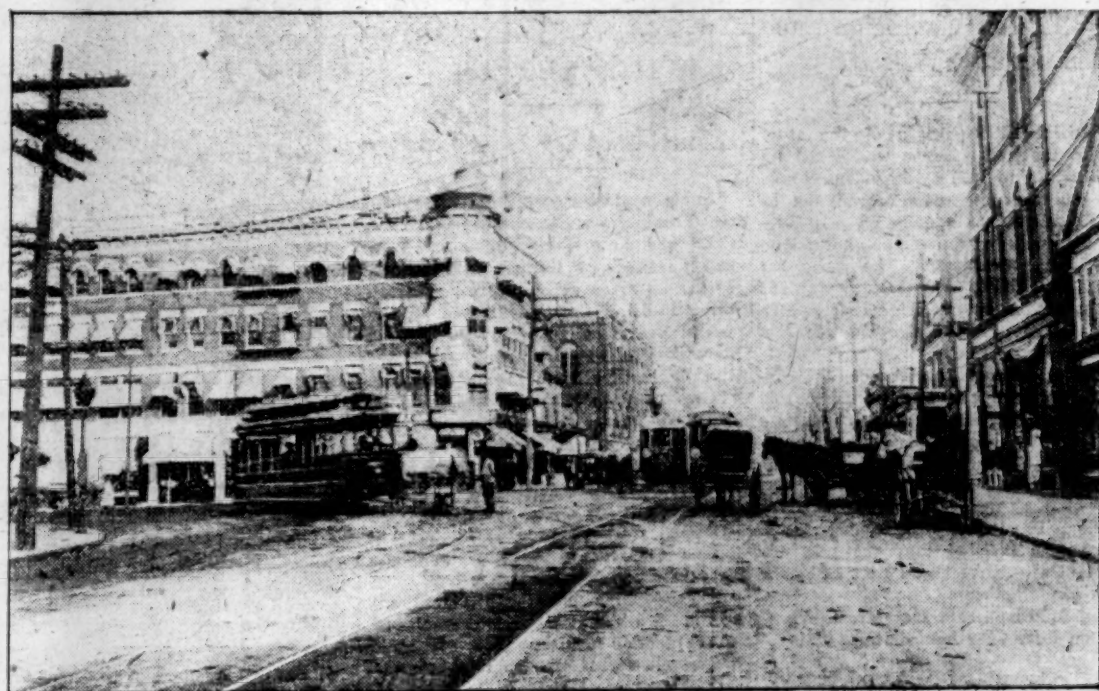
## CORTES CELEBRATIONS IN SPAIN

NEW YORK—Extensive celebrations were held in honor of the centenary of the Spanish Cortes, says a Cadiz despatch to the New York Herald. The only discord was furnished by a Porto Rican delegate, who in the course of his speech, said the independent party of Puerto Rico was working incessantly to free that country from American domination. He urged the South American republics to come to the aid of Puerto Rico. Senor Moret, at one time premier, characterized the utterance of the delegate as "the only sad note" of the festival.

## SEVEN APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP

Applications for membership in the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been received for action by the board of directors from the following: William W. Bevan, Frank H. Jenkins, William McKie, Charles B. Pear, Francis E. Smith, George C. Whittemore, A. Stanford Wright.

## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Square at Market and Washington streets, Brighton, never officially named but known both as Market and Central square—Street at left is old Colonial road to Cambridge

## PIONEER ROUTE TAKEN BY LINCOLNS MAPPED

DECATUR, Ill.—Charles M. Thompson of the University of Illinois has completed the work of mapping "The Lincoln Way" from Indiana to Illinois, the route taken by the Lincoln family in moving from southern Indiana to Illinois in the early part of 1830, says the Review.

So far as Mr. Thompson is able to determine, the Lincolns crossed the Wabash river near Vincennes and traveled the Vincennes-St. Louis stage road as far as Lawrenceville, turning northward there and passing on through Palestine, York and Darwin to Paris. From Paris it appears to Mr. Thompson that they followed the stage road westward through Charleston and Shelbyville to Decatur.

In marking the way there are but three absolutely authentic facts to go by, and in each of the three cases the facts were from the words of Lincoln himself. They are that the Lincolns passed through Palestine, where Lincoln saw a printing press for the first time, through Paris where he saw a juggler performing sleight of hand tricks, and that they entered Decatur from the south, along the line of the present Illinois Central railroad, and halted in the old square.

According to the best evidence obtainable the Lincolns emigrated here in a wagon drawn by two yokes of oxen. The party consisted of Mrs. Lincoln's son, her daughters, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Hanks, and their husbands and children. They set out from the Indiana home near Genyville in February, 1830.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A special New Haven railway train consisting of combination and private car Connecticut, occupied by President Charles S. Mellen and party, will arrive at South station from New Haven at 11:05 o'clock tonight.

The American Express Company inaugurated today through express car service between South station transfer yard and Cleveland, O., via New York Central lines.

The private Pullman car Oceanic, occupied by John P. Hutchinson and family, passed through Boston today en route from York Harbor, Me., to Philadelphia, via Steamer Maryland route.

The Hamburg-American line tourists arrived at North station from Montreal, Canada, at 7:30 last night by special train furnished by Grand Trunk railway to the Boston & Maine's White River Junction connection.

The trunk department of the Boston & Albany road has four work trains in service on the Boston division, ditching and surfacing road bed for winter traffic.

Boston & Maine private car No. 444, occupied by General Solicitor Edgar J. Rich and family, is scheduled to arrive at North station from Mt. Whittier, N. H., at 8:20 o'clock tonight.

The Boston Elevated road is installing new third rail safety devices at station platforms on the Atlantic avenue loop.

The private Pullman car Colonial occupied by the S. W. Winslow party, was attached to the Fitchburg road fast mail train from North station last evening, en route to Binghamton, N. Y.

## AVIATOR FLIES 570 MILES IN DAY

NEW YORK—The French aviator Pierre Daucourt, covered a distance estimated at about 570 miles, from Valenciennes to Biarritz a new world's record for a single day's cross country flight, in the contest for the Pommery cup of 1912, which remains open until the end of the year, says a New York Herald despatch.

## NEW ENDURANCE RECORD

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—A new American record for an endurance flight was made here Sunday by Lieut. John H. Towers of the navy aviation corps in a hydro-aeroplane. He was continuously in the air for six hours 10 minutes 35 seconds.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Navy Orders

Rear-Admiral N. E. Mason, placed on the retired list from Oct. 14, 1912, detached general board to home.

Lieut.-Commander P. N. Olmstead, to navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind., on Oct. 14, 1912.

Lieut. D. T. Ghent, detached navy recruiting station, Indianapolis, Ind., on Oct. 19, 1912, to the Nashville as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. C. H. Bullock, detached the Hannibal to command the Eagle.

Lieut. A. S. Wadsworth, Jr., detached bureau of navigation, navy department, to navy recruiting station, Richmond, Va.

Lieut. A. T. Church to the Hannibal as executive officer and navigator.

Ensign S. D. McCaughey, detached the Nebraska, to the Eagle.

Ensign D. T. Hunter, detached the Whitehead Torpedo Works, Weymouth, Eng., to temporary duty bureau of ordnance, navy department.

Inspector G. H. Barber, to marine recruiting station, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Paymaster J. J. Gaffney, commissioned an assistant paymaster in the navy from Sept. 20, 1912, to bureau of supplies and accounts for instruction.

Professor of Mathematics H. M. Paul, to temporary duty department of justice.

Gunner E. A. Robie, placed on the retired list of officers from Sept. 30, 1912, to home, upon discharge naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

GERMAN PHYSICIANS HERE  
Several hundred German and Austrian physicians, on a tour of large cities of the world, arrived last evening from New York at the Copley-Plaza. A reception by the mayor and a dinner by the Boston Deutscher Gesellschaft made up part of today's program. This afternoon the women of the party will be entertained by the faculty of Wellesley College. Tomorrow they will be received by President Lowell and go through the departments of Harvard University.

### Movements of Naval Vessels.

The Abarenda is at Olongapo.  
The C3 is at navy yard, New York.  
The Justin is at San Francisco.

The Sylph has left navy yard, New York, for Washington.

The Hector has left Philadelphia for Tompkinsville.

The Potomac has left Charleston for Norfolk.

The Maryland has left Honolulu for Seattle.

## MELROSE CHURCH DEDICATES ORGAN

MELROSE—A new organ of the electric pneumatic type was dedicated Sunday morning in the Orthodox Congregational church. E. Cutter, Jr., the organist, officiated at an organ recital, which was followed by an address by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sims, and special music by the choir. The church has been redecorated, choir gallery enlarged and the main auditorium furnished with electric lights.

John Buffum, Decius Beebe, John Deering, Lowell F. Wentworth and Franklin P. Shumway, as committee, secured funds and supervised the improvements.

### HEIGHT RECORD STATED

NEW YORK—A Paris special cable despatch to the New York Sun states that the Aero Club of France has officially announced that in his high flight of Sept. 6 Garros reached an altitude of 16,076 feet. The club also placed the height reached by Legagneux in his attempt on Sept. 17 at 17,881 feet.

### M. BEERNAERT PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—A Lucerne despatch to the New York Herald says that Auguste Marie Francois Bernaert, the Belgian statesman, and one of the winners of the Nobel peace prize in 1909, has passed away.

## EXPORTERS ADVISED TO ACCEPT METHODS OF SOUTH AMERICANS

Merchants of United States Urged to Study Business Customs of Countries to Be Opened by Canal

### LONG CREDITS USED

WASHINGTON—The echoes of John Barrett's appeal to American business men to wake up and reach out for the great trade of the southern American hemisphere, in view of the early opening of the Panama canal, are still reverberating through the executive department buildings of the national capital, and it is believed that what he said on his return from Europe, where he was brought face to face with the highly organized commercial mechanism whereby that continent is strengthening its hold on South American trade, will result in unusual efforts on the part of the federal government to induce the American exporters to study the people to our south, and try to secure a fair share of their trade.

"The government has already done much," said a high official of the department of commerce and labor recently, "but it has been unable to awaken the interest of the American exporter, who neglects that great field, or, if not neglecting it, offers his goods in such a way as to run counter to South American customs and prejudices. In the first place, our exporters do not send into that country traveling men who speak Spanish. In the second place, they do not publish their catalogues and price lists in Spanish, nor state their prices in the Spanish coin values. In the third place, they do not consult the preferences of the South Americans in packing goods. In the fourth place, they do not cater to the South American custom of long credits."

"But why continue? The list of American omissions so far as South American trade is concerned, is a long one, and in consequence, notwithstanding the fact that we are constantly looking for an extension of our foreign markets, so as to dispose of our surplus goods, we utterly neglect the simple means which would entitle us to share in the rapidly growing trade of South America, already aggregating many hundreds of millions of dollars a year."

"The department of commerce and labor, however, will continue its efforts to have American exporters see the importance of this great market, right at our doors, and it may be that by the time the canal is ready for use, we shall have come to understand something of the means which must be adopted if that market is to become our own."

"Mr. Barrett's advice, given after his recent tour through Europe, was timely. It was spoken, too, by a man whose official position gives him the right to speak on that question, and I sincerely hope that what he has said will aid considerably to our departmental mail, by inducing American exporters to write us asking for information concerning these southern markets and how best to reach them."

It is Mr. Barrett's belief that if the American exporters do not get busy within the next decade Europe will have entrenched itself so securely as to make dislodgment quite out of the question. The opening of the canal, he says, will stir further interest in southern trade, and perhaps drive the American exporters to the rescue.

The perfection of detail and the completeness of G. M. C. Electric will impel your admiration. You will wonder how our engineers ever thought of so many "little things"—small in themselves but large in their contribution to the convenience, simplicity, efficiency and earning power of the trucks. You can learn more about these "little things" and many big ones by visiting the display of

G. M. C. Electric  
Exhibited at Spaces 169 and 170  
BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO., 753 Boylston St.  
Makers of Gasoline and Electric Trucks in all capacities

porters to combine for the purpose of getting a share of it.

### Competitors Fixed

There is reason to apprehend, however, that no great gains can be made at once in a territory where our European competitors are already so securely fixed. It will take time and patience, it is said, to work the change. But persistent effort, it is predicted by American government officials, will bring satisfactory results. To state, for purpose of emphasis, in another way what has been said, it is not likely that thousands of new recruits to our force of canvassers would be able to improve upon the methods which the Europeans find it essential to adopt in order to hold South American trade after it once has been secured. American business men as a class are regarded as wanting in patience and accommodation, together with system and thoroughness. It is said that they are apt to insist that customers take what is offered instead of what is wanted.

They wonder why Germany, to mention only one European country, which has hundreds of millions of South American trade annually, secures that trade and holds it, when it would seem naturally to belong to the United States. The answer is easy, say officials of the department of commerce and labor. Germany sends her young men who are preparing for business careers to South America, where they study the manners and customs of the people and the language. In the meantime they come to have a thorough acquaintance with business methods and with business men. These young men in time come to be the representatives of German exporters in South American countries. Long credits do the rest.

Germany, it is considered, has another big advantage in South America through its system of branch banking houses, established in the principal South American cities. In a word, Germany meets trade conditions as they exist, and is represented in great intelligence, who have spent years in preparing for their work. If the United States wants to dispute with Germany the trade of South America, officials say, it must do as Germany has done.

### Conditions Studied

These officials, as well as Mr. Barrett, are fully informed concerning the strongly entrenched position of European countries in South America, and understand something of the size of the task of winning our share of that important trade. It is said more or less openly by federal officials that American exporters will have to go to school to the exporters of Europe, so far as South America is concerned. American manufacturers are steadily going ahead in many parts of the world, and we are rapidly gaining in the exports of breadstuffs. We are, moreover, giving the Germans a good contest, it is said, in their home markets, and this condition applies to the whole of Europe. But South America, because of the American lack of knowledge of the conditions under which trade there might be had, has always been a hard nut to crack. Asia also is backward in many respects, and largely for the same reasons applying to South America.

### ENLARGING FOXCROFT HALL

To accommodate students who are seeking membership in the Foxcroft dining hall at Harvard the Harvard dining council is now building an addition to Foxcroft which will make room for about 100 more students and will bring the capacity up to 500. There are still many on the waiting lists at both Foxcroft and Memorial halls.

## FURS

EXCLUSIVELY

We are OPENING  
the season with a full  
stock of everything in  
our line.

Prices Reasonable

**Otto J. Piehler**  
356 Boylston Street  
BOSTON

## Franklin Mills

Entire Wheat Flour is the cheapest and  
best food; contains twice the nourishment  
of the same cost of meal.  
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

BOOKS FOR W. B. Clarke Co  
CHILDREN 26 & 28 Tremont St.

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

BOSTON—"Robba Hood."  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Aviator."  
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."  
HOLLY—"The Tailor."  
KEITHS—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC—"Little Boy Blue."  
PARK—Rose Stahl.  
PLYMOUTH—"Oliver Twist."  
ST. JAMES—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."  
TREMONT—"A Polish Wedding."

### NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."  
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."  
COHAN—"Secret of Suzanne."  
DAILY—"Henry."  
EMPIRE—"John Drew."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
GAITY—"Officer 666."  
GARRICK—"John Mason."  
HAMBURG—"Vaudeville."  
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."  
HUDSON—"Man and Superman."  
KEITHS—Vaudeville.  
LIBERTY—"Milestones."  
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."  
LYRIC—"Master of the House."  
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."  
PARK—"Clifton Crawford."  
PROCTOR—"Vaudeville."  
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."  
WEST END—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."  
WEBBIS—"Scrape of the Pen."

### CHICAGO

AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."  
BLACKSTONE—"Milestones."  
CORT—"Fine Casters."  
FINE ARTS—"Secret of Suzanne."  
GARRICK—"Margaret Anglin."  
GRAND—"The Red Widow."  
ILLINOIS—"Kismet."  
LA SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."  
LYRIC—"The Blue Bird."  
MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville."  
OLYMPIC—"The Man Higher Up."  
POWERS—"The New Sin."  
PRINCESS—"A Modern Eve."







# Loan to China Is Blow at Mingling of Finance and Politics

Independent Financiers Enable Young Republic to Reject the Six Power Group Offer Which Was Practically an Ultimatum and Tied Up Money to Be Lent

## RUSSIA AND JAPAN SEEKING OWN ENDS

While Open-Door Policy Appeals to Great Britain, United States and Germany, Two Other Nations Have Designs Which Would Later Shut Door

The curious mingling of high finance and high politics in the loan offered by the six power group to China, and the sudden and bewildering check received when the young republic negotiated an independent loan in London, form the subject of the following.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The identity of la haute finance and la haute politique has never been more clearly emphasized than in the attitude of the powers toward China in the matter of what is known as the six-power loan.

The inexplicable way in which the two streams are mingled has never been a secret to those who have known something of the inner workings of the world's diplomacy. In quite recent years it has been seen in the methods of the Societe des Mines, in the Rif and the Societe des Etudes in Persia, to say nothing of the effort of the French financiers to come to terms with Germany during the consulate of M. Caillaux.

How completely the two strings are entangled would perhaps not have been recognized by the man in the street if it had not been for the famous debate in the Senate on the foreign policy of the republic. Even then the subject was lost sight of almost as soon as it was done with and the significance of the incident was never fully recognized. When, in a few weeks or months, the incident of the six-power loan has been forgotten, the man in the street, whether in London, New York or Paris, will forget all about the matter and will one day inquire in some bewilderment, what on earth la haute finance and la haute politique have to do with one another.

### Intermixture Is Seen

The incident of the six-power loan has brought out the intermixture very clearly in the sudden inroad of Japan and Russia into the negotiations. Neither Russia nor Japan have a farthing to advance to anybody. They are far more interested as borrowers than as lenders. When, therefore, the Chinese government required money, and applied to the group which came to be known as the four-powers it was not imagined that Russia and Japan would demand to take a hand. That demand exposed in a moment the intimacy between finance and politics.

With the ally of Russia one member of the four-power group and with the ally of Japan another member of that group, it was not to be expected that the two eastern powers would be excluded. When it is remembered that in addition to this Russia is a member of the triple entente, whilst Japan has effected an agreement with her as to the future of China's possessions, the reason for their anxiety becomes apparent. If the four powers were to lend China money their security might take the form of liens on property which Japan and Russia had allocated to themselves. It became a prime necessity, therefore, to these two powers that they should not only know exactly what was happening, but should be in a position to veto anything they deemed contrary to their interests.

### China Rebelled

This would have been bad enough, even if the four powers had been agreed. The interests of the four powers were, however, by no means identical, whilst their treaty obligations to each other and to the two eastern powers complicated the matter almost hopelessly. This fact came out when the terms upon which the loan was to be granted were put forward. Not only was the security a matter of concern to the various powers, but the spending of the money when received. As a result, China found herself the recipient of a practical ultimatum in which she was told, not only by the powers which were prepared to lend her money but by the powers who had no money to lend, on what the loan was to be secured, and how when it was paid over it was to be expended. In these circumstances China turned to other sources.

It put out feelers in London, and found a financier ready to help her in the person of Charles Birch Crisp. In New York she turned her eyes on John Pierpont Morgan. The negotiations with Mr. Crisp were not long in coming to a head. Mr. Crisp is a brilliant and determined man of affairs. He has stood for Parliament, and as chairman of the Anglo-Russian trust, Russian Commercial & Industrial Bank and the Anglo-Russian Bank, has large interests in Russia. In the building up of these interests Mr. Crisp has learned the strength and weakness of the union between la haute finance and la haute politique, and he probably summed up its weaknesses pretty accurately when he induced the London bankers to help him in floating the £10,000,000 loan.

### Political Circles Stirred

The payment of the first half million of this loan flustered political circles almost as badly as the determination of Napoleon to win battles in Italy, irrespective of the laws of war, did the Austrian generals. It was at once proposed by the financiers who might have been, as they saw their profits steadily streaming towards a private firm in Lon-

don, that the powers should protest, and that the government in Downing street, as one of the parties to the six-power loan, should veto the proceedings of Mr. Crisp as unfair to the other countries engaged.

The charge of unfairness towards Japan and Russia was remarkably hypothetical; the charge of unfairness towards the other three powers who had never considered China the least in the matter was distinctly ironical. Nothing could have demonstrated more invulnerably the entanglement of la haute finance and la haute politique than the proposal that a European power should forbid a London financier to make an advance to a great Asian power, on the ground that the various international financial institutions which the parties to the six-power loan had intended to benefit, were being defrauded by such an arrangement.

Meantime the German press was beginning to awaken to the obvious truism, which has been insisted upon in season and out of season, in this paper, that the interests of Germany and the United Kingdom, to which indeed may be added those of the United States, are practically identical. Neither of these three powers have territorial designs in China, all of them are keenly interested in the maintenance of the status quo and the open door, and they all have money to lend.

### Differences Noted

There are, of course, specific differences. The interest of the United States is purely economic. China is a buyer in her markets, and might easily become an enormous buyer, but if tariff restrictions were imposed on her her interests would be seriously affected. The case of Germany is very similar, but there is this difference, that Germany would probably not be averse to a treaty port or some concession such as England possesses at Hongkong.

The position of the United Kingdom is complicated by its possession of India. As a great manufacturing country and as owner of India it is interested not only in maintaining the policy of the open door, but in maintaining the integrity of Tibet. Whilst admitting the suzerainty of China, it has no wish to see the Chinese frontier advanced to the Himalayas. It is to its interest as a guarantee of peace that Tibet should play the part of buffer state on its northeastern frontier which is played by Afghanistan and Persia on its north-western.

If China were to be allowed to insist on the incorporation of Tibet in the republic the United Kingdom might be forced to claim a protectorate and to station a resident in Lhasa. Everybody knows the eventual tendency of such a policy, and nobody would think it wise for the United Kingdom to be driven into a protectorate, which might develop into anything else, of the barren tracts of Tibet, as an alternative to the maintenance of the status quo in that country.

### Buffer State Wanted

What is happening on her north-western frontier, in Persia, is the thing above all others she is anxious to avoid in Tibet. Still it would be interesting to know whether Sir Edward Grey has condoned the Russo-Japanese agreement in consideration of the recognition of the inviolability of Tibet, and of the right of the United Kingdom to have her own interests there regarded as predominant. At all events General Lan has expressed himself as satisfied that the United Kingdom had no aims in Tibet beyond the exclusion of Russian influence; whilst a well-known Chinese diplomatist, interviewed at the same time, declared emphatically that "though the Chinese people, being entirely ignorant, and failing to understand in the least the attitude of the United Kingdom, might accept various misleading statements published in the press for specific reasons, the government at Peking was none the less accurately informed on the subject, and realized quite well that the only motive behind the note of the cabinet in London was to insure the maintenance of Tibet as a buffer state, and the exclusion from it of Russian influence."

The position of Russia and Japan is a very different one. They have both territorial designs, the former on the enormous district of Mongolia, whose relationship to China is something similar to that of Tibet, the latter on Manchuria itself. Very many months ago The Christian Science Monitor was able to announce, before the news had even been bruited elsewhere, the conclusion of the secret agreement between the two eastern powers with respect to China.

It was then explained that Russia, as part of her perpetual policy of extending her Asian empire, was preparing to take the first steps to control the vast province of Mongolia, whilst Japan having taken possession of Korea, was getting

ready for an extension of her influence over Manchuria. The authority from whom we received this information has now explained to us the probable attitude of China in the face of the proposed aggression.

There is what is known as an inner and an outer Mongolia, and for the time being China will play the political game of surrendering certain interests in outer Mongolia to Russian control, always intending, when strong enough, to resume her powers. Precisely the same conditions apply to Japan. Japan desires Manchuria more perhaps than she desires any other territory at the present moment. China unable to resist the joint pressure of the agreement with Russia will yield certain points in Manchuria, such as the control of the railways, but her eventual policy will be to sweep Japan out of Manchuria and out of Korea, and to reestablish her position on the mainland.

The question naturally arises as to the durability of this Russo-Japanese agreement. It may be said unequivocally and without hesitation that it will last just so long as it takes to convince one or the other power that it is able to renounce its obligations. It is a feature of eastern diplomacy that what Lord Byron once called "Latin fraud" is an accepted principle. Statesmen after statesmen, who have held high office in India, has regarded distrust of Russia as a cardinal principle. When the secret history of the present commotion in Asia comes to be written it will be discovered that men whose names are household words in British politics have warned the present ministry on this point with regard both to Persia and Tibet.

The statesman of Tokio holds the same political creed, in this way, as the statesman in St. Petersburg, and the moment that one or the other feels able to ignore their treaty obligations those treaty obligations will cease to exist. For the moment they exist because each party is enabled to secure what is necessary to its next step. The dream of Russia is to extend its influence over the whole of Asia, and throughout the Balkans to Constantinople. Checked today in the Balkans by the triple alliance she is preparing to incorporate Northern Persia and Mongolia. It may be years before she is able to make an other advance, but when once secure in Mongolia she will make the effort to sweep the Japanese into the sea to occupy Manchuria and to regain Port Arthur.

It is the policy of Japan to protect herself against this day, the inevitableness of which she recognizes, and the postponement of which she will work for with all her power. If she could embroil Russia with her ally, England, and so turn Russian battalions towards the plains of Hindustan, while she is securing herself in Manchuria, she will not hesitate. For she too has her dream of

a Japanese empire in Asia, an empire which will spread throughout the length and breadth of China, and some day possibly beyond the Himalayas. In the working out of that dream she will show no more remorse than an avalanche.

An alliance with Russia, an alliance with the United Kingdom, are incidents, utterly unconnected with the emotional scaffolding which the political architect erects today and knocks away tomorrow when the building which necessitated it has been completed. The policy of the European powers is traditional, and fully recognized by her. The sudden intervention of the United States has probably not moved either her or Russia an iota. At the most it may have precipitated matters.

### Russia's Dream Not New

The dream of an Asiatic Russia is not a thing of yesterday. It is part of a comprehensive policy carried out in the absorption of Khiva, the advance into Bokhara and Samarkand, the attempt on the Pamirs and the swallowing up of Siberia, but has been checked at the gate of Herat, delayed on the roof of the world, warned off in Tibet, and violently repulsed at Port Arthur. Still it will roll on again until it meets some power, the United Kingdom, China, perhaps Japan, strong enough to say so far and no further. If such a day should come it is impossible to say what will happen to that loose confederacy held at the command of one man, the autocrat of all the Russias.

The story of Japan is the story of Russia in miniature. It is essential to Japan that she should find an outlet for her population. That outlet she is determined to find in Manchuria. The war with Russia, the occupation of Korea, the eventual absorption of Manchuria had all been planned out. They would have taken place no matter how the diplomacy of any other power might have developed. The only thing which would retard her is the one thing perhaps both she and Russia have no need to fear from Washington, an army in Manchuria, a fleet in the China seas. The calculation of the eastern powers is that none of the other powers would think their interests sufficiently jeopardized by the policy of the secret agreement to go as far as this.

Undoubtedly the eventual policy, if successful, of the two eastern powers, would mean the closing of the open door. Wherever Russia or wherever Japan goes the most rigid protection will be set up. The policy of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States demand the continuance of the open door. None of them, nor for that matter does France, seek any territorial advantage in the Chinese empire. It is obvious that the United States will not, it is inconceivable that France should, and we know on the highest authority that

China is confident that the United Kingdom does not.

It is to the interest of these powers that trade within the Chinese empire should be as free as possible. Unfortunately la haute politique comes in here. France is bound to Russia by the strongest of all claims, the fact that it finds in Russia its make-way against the triple alliance. France, therefore, is not likely to oppose, even if she does not support, the Russian program in the far east, and in this way she is indirectly committed to withholding her opposition to the schemes of Japan.

The United Kingdom as a party to the triple entente is in very much the same position. Her antagonism to Germany has found its penalty in her agreement with Russia. Her political skin is, however, even more entangled than that of France. As the ally of Japan her opposition to Japanese schemes in Manchuria is likely to be tempered. On the other hand, she is a guarantor of the independence of China and the maintenance of the status quo. It is seen from this how the effects of la haute politique in Europe reach out to the far east, and make surprising friends in that quarter.

whilst it perpetuates animosities where the identity of interest demands amity.

China's own views are not in favor of free trade. That was made perfectly clear to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a recent interview with a well known Chinese authority. The natural resources of the country are such that if they were developed the home manufactures and products would be able to compete with all comers. The period of development, however, is one during which the authorities conceive some sort of protection a necessity.

This does not mean that China wishes to partially close the door, that is, to leave it open to Russian and Japanese traders whilst excluding the traders of the other powers. On the contrary the ministry is entirely in favor of the open door for the time being.

Japan, of course, is peculiarly averse to the open door policy. The efforts of her diplomacy are territorial, but territorial almost in an economic sense. The expansion of her industries is an actual necessity if she is to maintain her position as a world power. Already her navy

has sunk considerably below the position it occupied during the period of hostilities with Russia, and the financial condition of the country is such that the military budget can scarcely be maintained unless new sources of revenue are opened up. Those sources, she believes, must largely be found in some country where the doctrine of protection can be applied. The only country where this is possible is China. Her aim, consequently, is to keep the door open sufficiently to permit of her own entry whilst shutting it in the face of the merchants of all other countries.

The object of the United Kingdom is to keep the door wide open. Her policy of free trade, and the very fact that she demands no special tariffs within the British empire, makes that perfectly clear. There is no reason to believe that either Germany or the United States have any other views.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that in the event of Germany and the United States combining to support the freedom of the new republic, the United Kingdom's pledge to maintain the status quo in China will be found to carry her to their side.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### MILTON

The first October meeting of the Woman's Club will be held this afternoon and be devoted to reports of federation meetings and the biennial at San Francisco, to be followed by tea. The other October meeting will be held the 21st and will be in charge of the civic committee, which will provide a lecture by Thomas Curley on "The New Boy Builder: A Protected Playground."

The Milton Memorial Association, organized last spring for the purpose of providing a suitable memorial to the Milton men who served during the civil war, will meet Oct. 17 in the town hall.

### HANOVER

Mr. and Mrs. Horace S. Crane and Mrs. John F. Brooks have been chosen as delegates from the Baptist church of North Hanover to the Old Colony Baptist convention in Whitman Wednesday and Thursday.

The annual field day of the Hanover fire companies will be held at Center Hanover next Saturday. The day's events will include a parade and athletic sports, to be followed by speaking.

### MELROSE

The first meeting of the aldermen for the year will be held tonight at city hall.

The Republican city committee will meet Wednesday evening at headquarters to take action toward furthering the state and national campaigns.

The women's gymnasium classes at the Y. M. C. A. will start tomorrow.

### WEST ROXBURY

The Women's Alliance of the Rosedale Unitarian church will hold its first meeting of the season Wednesday afternoon in the vestry of the church. The Rev. G. W. H. Troop, the new pastor, will speak and Miss Elsa Thiescher will present a musical program. Miss Margaret E. Sayward will entertain with Irish folk stories and Mrs. Laura E. Richards with readings.

### LEXINGTON

The ladies of the George G. Meade Woman's Relief corps, No. 97, will hold their annual inspection this year in Grand Army hall, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The opening meeting of the Hancock Congregational Church Men's Club will be held Thursday evening in the church vestry, and the speaker is to be William C. Bamberg of Boston.

### HINGHAM

Superintendent of Streets Clifford is draining Central street.

Dorothy Bradford chapter, O. E. S., holds its first regular meeting in Masonic hall this evening.

The members of the Church of St. John the Evangelist have commenced the erection of a new stone parish house.

### MEDFORD

For the first month of the school term the enrollment figures for the public schools show an increase of 253 pupils over the previous year.

Foundation work for the addition to the high school has started and the brick work will commence about Friday.

### STONEHAM

The Woman's Club opens its season tomorrow afternoon in the Baptist church with a program by home talent. The speakers will be Mrs. Ida E. Flanders and Mrs. Grace C. Richardson and Mrs. Bertha G. Bailey will give violin selections.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

A petition asking for two more signal boxes for the extension of the police signal service, a mounted police and a motor police, has been presented to the Arlington board of selectmen and action will be taken at the board meeting in November.

### MAYNARD

The Maynard Woman's Club begins its ninth year tomorrow afternoon.

The senior class of the Maynard high school has elected these officers: President, Frank Binks; vice-president, Ralph Newton; treasurer, Miss Mary Hodges.

## NEW RADIO RULES HAVE BROAD SCOPE

WASHINGTON—Four hundred wireless equipped American ships, almost 100 commercial wireless stations, many more stations connected with colleges, schools and experimental laboratories and several thousand amateur wireless stations are affected by regulations promulgated by Acting Secretary Cables of the department of commerce and labor to enforce the radio communication act, beginning on Dec. 13.

The act establishes a complete federal control system over radio communication and requires licensing of all wireless operators working across state lines or in communication with ships at sea. The department will administer the act through inspectors at New York, Baltimore, New Orleans and San Francisco. Additional inspectors will be appointed within a few weeks for Boston, Chicago, Savannah, Seattle and Cleveland. The United States has been divided into nine districts, with headquarters in those cities.

PLAN TRIP TO CENTRAL AMERICA  
DALLAS, Tex.—The trade trip of Texas business men to Central America, which has been arranged under the auspices of the Galveston Commercial Association, will begin Nov. 5.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### MENDING STOCKINGS BETTER

Hank Pitzer says that he can't think of a worse waste of time and labor than embroidering fine fancy letters on a pair of suspenders.—Detroit Free Press.

### A SURPLUS

He lives his life in glad content, Nor envies any millionaire. For once, when having paid his rent, He has a dollar left to spare.—Detroit Free Press.

### MIGHT HELP SOMEWHAT

"Is your daughter going to practise on the piano this afternoon?"  
"Yes. I think so."  
"I'd like to borrow your lawn mower. I've got to cut the grass some time, anyway."—Judge.

### WAS ABOUT EVERYWHERE ELSE

Bings—There was one rather smart American vaulter not entered for the high jump at Stockholm—a potential winner, too.

Jings—And that was—  
Bings—The cost of living.—Judge.

### NOMINALLY, PERHAPS

"Sam, have you got a job now?"  
"Oh, yes."  
"What are you doing, Sam?"  
"Why, I'm getting my wife washing."—Yonkers Statesman.

### FAVORABLE MENTION FOLLOWS

The editor gets little cash; The sight of it astounds. But nowadays he gets a squash That weighs 300 pounds.

### A LITTLE BRIEF AUTHORITY

"Rotation in office is very rapid and abrupt in your country."  
"Yes," replied the Central American, "the chief distinction of holding high position here is that of becoming the hero of a resignation rumor."—Portland Oregonian.

### FLOWER SHOW DATES FIXED

PORTLAND, Ore.—Nov. 15 and 16 have been selected as the dates for holding the flower show planned by the Portland Floral Society.

## FRENCH ACADEMY IS AUTHORIZED TO TAKE DUDEVANT LEGACY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Conseil d'Etat has just passed a decree authorizing the French Academy to accept the legacy left to that body by Mme. Jeanne-Lucille-Gabrielle Dudevaut, grand-daughter of the celebrated novelist, George Sand, whose real name was Baronne Dudevaut.

The legacy is given by Mme. Dudevaut subject to the usufruct of the money and property by her sister, Mme. Frederic Luth during her lifetime. It consists of a sum amounting to 100,000 francs and of some real estate in the district of La Châtre (Indre), which includes the Chateau of Nohaut. It is a condition of the gift that the chateau and its grounds shall be maintained in their present condition.

The income of the 100,000 francs and of the real estate, after making provision for the maintenance of the chateau and its contents is to be used for the "Gabrielle Sand Prize" to be awarded for discoveries of the greatest benefit to humanity. It provides in addition a sum of 10,000 francs for the commune of Nohaut (Indre), a further sum of 10,000 for the "assistance public" of that town, and a like sum for the charity bureau of La Châtre, the revenue of all these sums to be given to the poor. The residue of the estate is at the disposal of the academy.

The chateau is a very large country house which was purchased in the time of Louis XVI. by Marie-Aurore Comtesse de Horn, daughter of Marechal de Saxe and grandmother of George Sand. Both the house and everything connected with it are in precisely the same condition as when George Sand lived there in 1876. The property is very rich in souvenirs of the great writer and these will now be protected by the administration of the academy and form part of the George Sand museum which is to be organized in the chateau.

### GERMAN AVIATORS FALL

NEW YORK—At the close of the aviation week at the Johannisthal field a monoplane, driven by Ernst Alig and carrying a mechanic, fell and both men were killed, says a New York Herald despatch.

## DISPOSITION OF MONEY

Is often a troublesome problem. Many men, women and children, who, either as individuals or in a fiduciary capacity as executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, treasurers and officers, receive money, do not know what to do with it or how to safeguard it.

To such the FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK offers its services not only as a place of deposit but in an advisory capacity. It welcomes an opportunity to discuss these matters with you. Its officers are accessible at all times. If you cannot call write the

FOURTH-ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK

State Street, Corner Kilby, Boston



## WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

## THE CANDIDATES TODAY

**DEMOCRATIC**—Governor Wilson is en route through Nebraska and Colorado to Denver.

**REPUBLICAN**—President Taft continues his motoring trip, visiting Brattleboro, Williamstown and Manchester, Vt.

**PROGRESSIVE**—Colonel Roosevelt is scheduled to leave this afternoon for Detroit on a middle western trip.

**PROHIBITIONIST**—Eugene W. Chaffin attends a mass meeting of the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago.

**SOCIALIST**—Eugene V. Debs is in Paterson, N. J.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP  
TO SOLVE PROBLEMS  
DECLARES SOCIALIST

Emil Seidel Says Destruction  
or Regulation of Monopolies  
Will Fail — Government  
Must Own Them

## BENEFITS WORKERS

BY EMIL SEIDEL

Socialist Party Candidate for the Vice  
Presidency.

Socialism is beginning to engage the  
attention of the American public to a  
degree never before attained.

That it should have its opponents as  
well as its agitators and exponents is  
only natural.

Those charging it with consisting of  
fifty-seven varieties commit a folly due  
only to a lack of understanding on their  
part of the economic forces underlying it.

Socialism may be said to consist  
mainly of two things: its program in  
political economy and its philosophy.

All Socialists agree on its program of  
political economy. In their political pro-  
grams the Socialists of all countries  
demand that all the means used col-  
lectively for the maintenance of society  
shall also be collectively owned.

Socialists reason that since it is folly  
for society to exploit itself for the bene-  
fit of a few, exploitation or, in other  
words, profit, rent and interest, as in-  
stitutions, would cease to exist under so-  
cialism.

An attempt to foretell how rapidly  
all exploitation will cease to exist under  
collective ownership can be nothing more  
than mere speculation.

Those who would have Socialists lay  
down complete plans and specifications  
for a future society are asking the im-  
possible.

Socialists who attempt to tell how  
society will develop after this economic  
change is accomplished are also merely  
speculating. They can know nothing  
about it.

The opponents of socialism who pre-  
dict dire results as a consequence of  
collective ownership of the collective  
means of living are likewise speculat-  
ing. These opponents display a pitiful  
lack of understanding present day so-  
ciety. Therefore, in their writings about  
society under socialism they very often  
place themselves in a most ridiculous  
position.

Both classes of writers should never  
forget that the coming generations will  
be endowed with as much common sense  
as the present generation now possesses.  
Those who will live after us will have  
their own knowledge. They will have  
such institutions as they decide to be  
imperative for the maintenance of the  
race and its happiness.

If we claim the right to our belief as  
dictated to us by our conscience we must  
grant them the same right. They will  
have it whether we grant it or not.

The only socialism that is an issue  
today concerns itself with the following  
questions:

What are we going to do about the  
trusts and monopolies?

How are we going to protect the right  
of the people to their product?

How shall we secure to all the bless-  
ings of progress?

These are the questions for which so-  
cialism purports to have an answer and  
a solution.

This solution is laid down in the So-  
cialist platform and the immediate de-  
mands as formulated at the Indianapolis  
convention.

At that convention we neither dodged  
nor hedged on any question that prop-  
erly comes within the sphere of a political  
party.

To charge us with ulterior motives and  
aims not contained in our declaration  
and immediate demands is neither honest  
nor fair. It is a mode of fighting that  
is unworthy of men who lay claim to  
high integrity. So much for our aims.

The economic laws of capitalism were  
so well understood by Karl Marx that he  
was able to tell 50 years ago the present  
growth of the trusts and monopolies.

He it was who drew therefrom the  
conclusion that collective ownership  
would be the next step in the economic  
development of society.

Any one who has observed the growth  
of enterprises undertaken by cities,  
states and nations everywhere, will  
admit that collectivism is on the increase.

There are those who oppose the ac-  
quisition by the people of any further  
enterprises. They maintain the public  
utilities cannot be well operated by the  
people.

It might be well to observe that all  
such activities from which no profits  
can be made today are left to the people.

All these activities that can be used to  
make profits are claimed by private  
enterprise.

The objection that so many enter-

prises undertaken by communities have  
failed cannot be taken seriously. There  
are more operated successfully today  
than have failed.

If we accept failures as a valid objec-  
tion against enterprise ownership we  
would today be obliged to discontinue  
every human endeavor because there are  
none in which there have not been fail-  
ures in abundance.

Today there are three different and  
distinct proposals made purporting to  
deal with the problem of monopoly.

The first is to regulate. This is the  
solution of the capitalist class and big  
business itself.

The second is to smash, to destroy  
monopoly. This is the solution that is  
proposed by the downgoing middle class.

The third proposal is to let the owner-  
ship of the monopolies be taken from  
private and irresponsible hands and to  
vest them in the people through their  
governments.

To smash big business and reestablish  
competition would mean to go back from  
one step to another. If the impossible  
could be done it would be an interna-  
tional calamity and would spell the de-  
cay of civilization.

But such a course is impossible. This  
is shown in the results secured through  
the prosecution of the oil trust, the to-  
bacco and the beef trust. The last of  
these was fined and the people paid the  
fine in the increased cost of meat.

Then there is the plan to control which  
must be taken seriously, not that it is  
at all a workable plan, but because it  
is accepted in all sincerity by that large  
number of people who are looking for a  
solution and yet are afraid to look so-  
cialism squarely in the face.

The regulation of big business is not  
any newer than the prohibition of big  
business. All the new proposals of the  
Progressives have been tried at one time  
or another, if not in the United States,  
then abroad.

Not one of them gives to the people  
what they really need—the absolute con-  
trol. This can only go with possession.  
The results of regulation will not re-  
lieve the burden of the workers. It will  
rather increase that burden. Every non-  
productive official that is appointed must  
be fed, housed and clothed. These offi-  
cials do no useful work and therefore  
increase waste. This waste must be  
made up by those who produce the nec-  
essities of life.

Every waste is an increase in the cost  
of living. Therefore regulation will sim-  
ply mean an increase in the cost of liv-  
ing.

What difference does it make to a  
worker if he saves \$10 on purchases  
and pays it in salaries? In either case  
someone else gets the \$10 which the  
worker has produced.

The real danger from regulation is  
not in what it does or can do to big  
business. The real danger lies in what  
the trusts can do to regulation. Regu-  
lation will only prolong the grip of mon-  
opolies on the people and therefore pro-  
long the misery of the people.

The right of a people to own the means  
that they need to make their living is  
a fundamental right.

No people can for any length of time  
be deprived of this right without having  
their liberties seriously impaired.

A nation of workers that must ask  
others for an opportunity to work, that  
must ask corporations for a job or starve,  
such a nation can no longer boast of  
being free.

These are the issues that we as a na-  
tion must decide:

First—Shall we smash the huge ma-  
chinery that is being used today by us  
to make our livelihood? If we do where  
and when shall we begin and end our  
smashing?

Second—Shall we waste a tremendous  
amount of energy in an attempt to regu-  
late the big machinery that does not be-  
long to us? If so, what shall we do when  
a trust refuses to be regulated and closes  
down its factories until we are starved  
into submission? Shall we then confiscate  
and run them ourselves? And if the  
trust agrees to be regulated will such  
regulation help us any?

Third—Shall we pursue the logical  
course which is to get possession of all  
monopolies? Shall we then operate them  
under the control of our elected executives  
for the benefit of the people? Shall we  
secure to every human being the right  
to a job and therefore the right to life,  
liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

Shall we be too prejudiced to  
accept the logical result of industrial and  
economic evolution? Or shall we decide  
that we will take the next step on the  
long path that leads the human race to  
a higher state of civilization?

Which shall it be—backward or for-  
ward?

Socialism says forward.

## MAYOR CONNERY FOR WOMEN VOTE

LYNN, Mass.—Mayor William P. Con-  
nery presided Sunday at an equal suf-  
frage meeting in Lesters' hall, Andrew  
street, Lynn, and made a speech con-  
tending that women were as well qual-  
ified to vote as men.

## SEEK W. J. BRYAN'S AID

Democratic leaders of the state are  
trying to secure the services of William  
Jennings Bryan to boom the cause of  
Governor Wilson in Massachusetts dur-  
ing the last week of the campaign.

ALL PARTIES READY  
TO PUSH CAMPAIGN  
UNTIL ELECTION DAY

With the preliminary formalities of  
the campaign settled at their state con-  
ventions Saturday, the Republican, Dem-  
ocratic and Socialist party leaders today  
are pushing preparations for stump  
speaking throughout the state.

The Progressives have been actively  
campaigning for several days. Charles S.  
Bird, their gubernatorial candidate, and  
other Progressive leaders having toured  
the greater part of Essex county and  
another band of stump speakers the Cape  
Cod district. Today Mr. Bird is sched-  
uled to speak at Marlboro at a rally,  
and later in the day at Hudson, Bolton,  
Stowe, South Acton, East North and  
West Acton, Littleton, Westford, Chelms-  
ford, Lawrence and Lowell.

Representative Alexander Holmes com-  
menced today to plan for rallies that will  
be held by the Republican state commit-  
tee during the next four weeks. At his  
side was a budget of letters which have  
been received already from Republican  
leaders throughout the state, asking for  
certain speakers at certain times.

Representative Kinney of ward 10 of  
Boston is in charge of the department  
which Mr. Holmes had last year, that of  
assisting Republican candidates for the  
Senate and the House of Representatives.  
All his time was occupied chiefly in con-  
sultation with candidates and their lieuten-  
ants. The publicity end of the cam-  
paign, which was handled by former Sen-  
ator Herbert Parsons of Greenfield, is to  
be taken in charge this year by Robert  
Newcomb, of Rockport, formerly sec-  
retary to Congressman Roberts. Mr.  
Newcomb will begin his work in a few  
days.

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the  
Republican state committee and Charles  
S. Groves, executive secretary, were  
both actively at work today. Chairman  
Hatfield said that as yet he had received  
no definite information as to what na-  
tional Republican speakers will be sent  
to Massachusetts. He said that Senator  
Lodge will make six or eight speeches  
during the four weeks.

Adam Bede and other Republican  
speakers who are trailing Theodore  
Roosevelt in the West are expected to  
follow Mr. Roosevelt if the latter goes  
to Massachusetts again before the elec-  
tion.

Joseph Walker, Republican candidate  
for Governor, will maintain his private  
political headquarters at 305 Tremont  
building. Mr. Walker was in consulta-  
tion with his lieutenants today and plans  
to start for the western part of the state  
tomorrow.

Cooperation is being urged by both  
Republican and Democratic leaders as a  
prime requisite for the campaign. The  
contesting sides in the recent primary  
campaign in each party have united for  
the most part and are said to be working  
together in today's preparations.

The leaders say that their respective  
parties chose at Saturday's conventions  
representative and strong slates of presi-  
dential electors and well balanced plat-  
forms. Among Republicans who favor  
many of the popular principles of the  
day there is rejoicing that plans for  
woman suffrage and other "progressive"  
ideas were embodied in their platform.

The Republican platform was made the  
subject of special attack in a resolu-  
tion adopted at a meeting of the Bos-  
ton Central Labor Union Sunday.

COL. ROOSEVELT  
READY FOR NEXT  
CAMPAIGN TOUR

NEW YORK—Colonel Roosevelt was  
ready today to leave on the 4:03 o'clock  
p. m. express for Grand Rapids. Several  
long conferences with Senator Dixon, his  
campaign manager; George W. Perkins  
and Oscar Straus, Progressive candidate  
for Governor of New York, preceded his  
departure.

Mr. Roosevelt plans to confine his en-  
tire attention to night speeches, and will  
make none but set speeches on the trip.  
The itinerary follows:

Oct. 8, Flint and Saginaw, Mich.; 9,  
Houghton, Mich.; 10, Duluth; 11, Osh-  
kosh; 12 and 13, Chicago; 14, Milwaukee;  
15, Indianapolis; 16, Louisville; 17, Cin-  
cinnati; 18, Cleveland; 19, 20, Pittsburgh;  
21, Philadelphia; 22, Baltimore; 23, dates  
to arranged; 24 dates in Connecticut to  
be arranged. Oct. 26 Mr. Roosevelt will  
speak at the Progressive rally arranged  
for this city at Madison Square Garden,  
and on Oct. 28 he will make a trip into  
Maine.

COLLEGE MEN AT  
WILLIAMS HEAR  
PRESIDENT TAFT

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Williams  
College and Williamstown were honored  
this morning by a visit from President  
Taft. Although this trip was out of the  
scheduled presidential tour, Mr. Taft  
communicated with Dr. Harry A. Gar-  
field, president of the college, Sunday  
and made arrangements to call at his  
house in Williamstown and make a brief  
address before the undergraduates.

Shortly before 10:30 o'clock a. m. the  
presidential party arrived in the college  
town from North Adams and Mr. Taft  
went at once to pay his respects to Dr.  
Garfield, with whom he talked for 10  
minutes. The address to the students,  
given after an introduction by A. L.  
Swift, Jr., 1913, president of the college  
Republican Club, was not of a political  
character as Mr. Taft said he was on  
his vacation. Prolonged Williams cheers  
followed the President on his way as  
they had greeted him on his arrival.

given a holiday and all big industrial es-  
tablishments were shut down that every  
one might join in the celebration. The  
President spoke from city-hall steps to  
several thousand persons.

The President, Mrs. Taft and their  
guest, Miss Mabel Boardman, expect to  
take luncheon in Brattleboro and dinner  
in Manchester, Vt. On the way the  
President will visit the birthplace of his  
father at Townshend, Vt.

GOVERNOR WILSON  
IN COLORADO FOR  
SEVERAL SPEECHES

DENVER, Col.—Governor Wilson will  
spend five hours here tonight. He ar-  
rives at 5:15 and departs at 10:20, after  
attending four receptions and one formal  
dinner and delivering an address at the  
Auditorium.

Governor Wilson's special train crossed  
the Kansas line into Colorado early to-  
day and reached Pueblo at 9:15 a. m.  
At noon he continued northward to  
Colorado Springs, where he will speak  
on his way here.

The Governor was the guest of Wil-  
liam J. Bryan at Lincoln, Neb., on Sun-  
day. They attended the Westminster  
Presbyterian church and at 3:30 o'clock  
p. m. the Governor left for Pueblo, while  
Mr. Bryan prepared to start on his tour  
of North and South Dakota, Minnesota  
and Iowa.

## PROGRESSIVES NAMED

Lynn M. Ranger of Lynn was nom-  
inated as the Progressive candidate for  
Congress in the seventh district and  
Julius H. B. Fogg was nominated for  
Congress in the eleventh district at meet-  
ings of the Progressives of these dis-  
tricts, held at the state headquarters  
of the Progressives, 70 Devonshire street,  
late Saturday.

FORMER PRESIDENT  
SAID TO HAVE BEEN  
GIVEN SHARP REBUFF

(Continued from page one)

velt," said Mr. Welliver. "He formerly  
liked him, but at that time he appeared  
to regard Roosevelt as a dangerous citi-  
zen."

Mr. Welliver then recounted the re-  
puted Morgan interview. As Mr. Mac-  
Veagh told it to Welliver it was that  
Mr. Morgan went to the phone and  
talked. Mr. Morgan had E. H. Harriman  
on the phone. Then he turned to Mac-  
Veagh and is reported to have said:

"What do you think? That man in  
the White House wants me to contribute  
\$50,000 more."

"MacVeagh got the impression that  
Harriman had gone to Washington to  
get Roosevelt's aid in raising campaign  
funds," said Mr. Welliver.

"Morgan called Roosevelt some un-  
complimentary name, MacVeagh said.  
Welliver testified. "But I don't remember  
what it was. Morgan was said to have  
been very indignant."

"He said that Morgan said: 'Harriman  
has gone to the White House and now  
he wants \$50,000 more from me.' My  
recollection is that MacVeagh said Mor-  
gan did write a check for \$50,000 and  
sent it to Harriman's office, but that  
may not be correct."

"I reported this interview," said  
Harriman's name was used?" asked  
Senator Clapp.

"Very positive," said Mr. Welliver.  
"MacVeagh indicated that it occurred  
in the latter part of October," the wit-  
ness added.

Mr. Welliver said the only difference  
between his story and Mr. Russell's was  
that Mr. Russell said the Morgan con-  
versation was with Roosevelt, while he  
(Welliver) understood from MacVeagh  
that Morgan was talking to Harriman  
at Washington.

Mr. Welliver was then excused and  
the committee took a recess until 1:30  
p. m.

## Ogden Mills Tells of Funds

Ogden L. Mills was called when the  
Clapp committee resumed.  
Mr. Mills, treasurer of the New York  
city and county committee, submitted a  
statement of money spent in the March  
primaries for the Taft committee in that  
city. He said \$1500 was paid to the  
Bureau Detective Agency to prevent fraud  
in New York. He said \$2000 was all his  
committee had on March 1. The total  
receipts of his committee were \$5580.  
The eastern branch of the Taft league  
which Timothy L. Woodruff was head  
aided Mr. Mills' committee. This com-  
mittee Mr. Mills said raised about \$23,-  
000. "The money I raised," said Mr.  
Mills, "was turned over to that com-  
mittee."

"How much did you raise?" asked Sen-  
ator Clapp.

"I raised \$7205," said Mr. Mills.  
Mr. Mills' list of persons who con-  
tributed to him was given to the com-  
mittee. He said he knew of no other  
Taft primary expenses in New York  
than those included in the rough total  
of \$23,000 or \$24,000. Senator Clapp  
drew from the witness the admission  
that his statement of expenditures could  
not cover money that might have been  
raised in New York and sent to other  
states to assist Taft campaigns.

## Gave to Two Candidates

When the committee resumed this  
morning Charles R. Crane of Chicago  
testified that he gave \$26,684 to the La  
Follette pre-convention campaign and  
\$10,000 to the Wilson fund.

Chairman Clapp, by ruling that the  
committee was not authorized to investi-  
gate any happening following the nom-  
inating conventions, shut off any investi-

gation of the direct charge, made by Sen-  
ator Dixon, the Progressive national  
chairman, while on the stand a few days  
ago, that since the Republican con-  
vention at Chicago adjourned Louis Ham-  
merling has been buying support for  
President Taft through heavy advertising  
in newspapers throughout the country.

Louis Hammerling was called as the  
first witness. Mr. Hammerling is presi-  
dent of the American Association of  
Foreign Newspapers. He was formerly  
employed by the Standard Oil Company.  
Senator Clapp asked Mr. Hammerling  
if he had secured advertising from can-  
didates in the pre-convention campaign.  
Mr. Clapp explained that the committee  
could not delve into present post-conven-  
tion contests.

"Mr. Roosevelt's manager advertised in  
the foreign newspapers before the cam-  
paign," said Mr. Hammerling. "He paid  
\$5300 for space. The ads were for dele-  
gates-to vote for Roosevelt delegates."

Col. John J. Hannon, Senator La Fol-  
lette's secretary, followed Mr. Hammer-  
ling, and presented Mr. La Follette's ac-  
counts.

Colonel Hannon submitted to the com-  
mittee a statement of La Follette's per-  
sonal receipts and expenses. Total  
receipts were \$63,965 and expenses \$63,-  
061. To La Follette's fund Gifford Pin-  
chot gave \$10,000, Amos Pinchot \$10,000,  
Representative Kent of California \$10,-  
000, Charles R. Crane of Chicago \$23,500,  
Alfred L. Baker \$2000, William Flinn  
\$1000, E. A. Scripps \$450, Rudolph  
Spreckels \$3000 and Mrs. Glendower  
Evans of Boston \$276. Medill McCormick  
loaned La Follette \$1000. La Follette  
spent \$1500 himself.

La Follette's expenses were \$10,817 for  
the Washington headquarters, \$10,450 for  
the Chicago headquarters, \$1361 at the  
Chicago convention and \$1200 for cam-  
paign expenses.

Mr. Hannon said Charles R. Crane had  
given \$3184 additional to the Chicago  
headquarters of La Follette, making  
Crane's total contribution to La Fol-  
lette's cause \$26,684.

Hannon denied that Crane gave La  
Follette \$70,000 as asserted by Assistant  
Treasurer Hooker of the Progressive  
party.

"The expenses of the California cam-  
paign," said Hannon, "were largely paid  
by Rudolph Spreckels, who also gave  
\$2500 to La Follette personally and \$400  
was received from another San Francisco  
man whom I do not know."

Charles R. Crane followed Hannon on  
the witness stand. Crane said he gave  
\$26,684.40 to La Follette's campaign.

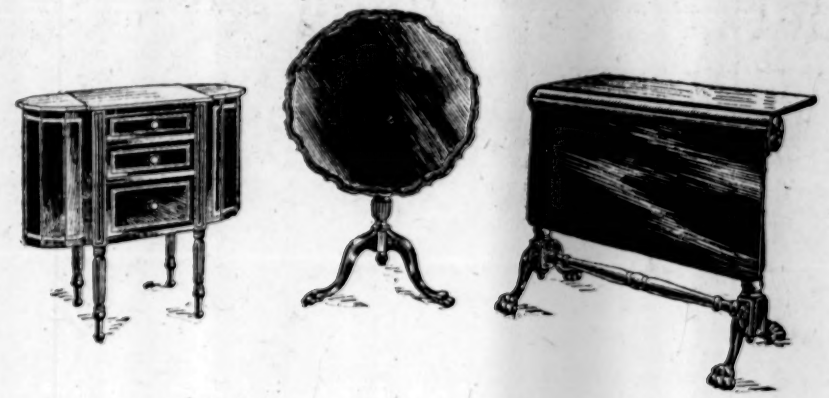
"Is that all you gave directly or indi-  
rectly?"

"Yes sir."

"How much did you give to Governor  
Wilson?"

"Ten thousand," said Crane, "in two  
contributions—one on March 28 and an-  
other April 30."

Crane's attention was then called to  
Hooker's testimony that he, Crane, told  
Hooker that he had given \$70,000 each to  
the La Follette and Wilson campaigns.

Simplicity and Character in  
COLONIAL FURNITURE

PERIOD FURNITURE has a fascination for every lover of art  
and the "home beautiful." Many different styles are in use today,  
but the one that has the greatest host of admirers and is dear to the  
heart of every true American is the Colonial.

We have assembled one of the most interesting assortments of  
high grade Colonial Furniture ever seen in Boston. The completeness  
of our stock, the wide range of choice, the high quality and workman-  
ship, and the absolute reliability of every article, makes this store the  
logical place to purchase this beautiful Furniture.

The Martha Washington Sewing Table, shown above at the left, is  
a noted example of fine Colonial style. Prices 20.00 to 35.00.

The Salem Table, shown on the right, is priced at 35.00.

The Pie Crust Table, shown in the center, is marked at 20.00.

Sheraton Card Table—Mahogany, inlaid  
round top, hinged in center.....37.50

Mahogany Work Table—Colonial 18-inch top,  
with drop leaves, two drawers.....18.50

Nest of Tables—Sheraton, mahogany.....19.50

Kidney Table—Colonial, 48 inches wide, seven  
drawers, mahogany.....55.00

Sheraton Writing Table—Mahogany, inlaid,  
50 inches wide.....78.00

Parlor Table—30-inch round mahogany top  
pedestal base, scroll feet.....12.75

Breakfast Table—Mahogany, 42-inch octagon  
top.....48.00

Library Table—Colonial, 30x50-inch oval top,  
solid mahogany.....28.50

Library Table—A double table with five  
drawers on each side, 36x58-inch top, solid  
mahogany.....110.00

**INTERIOR DECORATION**—We offer to our customers the  
services of one of the finest Interior Decorating offices in the coun-  
try, employing at all seasons a large corps of expert decorators  
whose work is of the very highest order.

Furniture Building—Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets  
In the Center of the Shopping District

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Leading Complete House Furnishers in New England

"I never had such a conversation," said  
Crane. "I talked with him, but never  
told him I gave any such sums."

In connection with his testimony Mr.  
Crane made the following statement:  
"My contribution to the Wilson fund  
was made after it had become apparent  
that La Follette probably could not be  
nominated. I desired to see a progressive  
nominated and elected President," con-  
tinued Mr. Crane. "I could very well sup-  
port both Wilson and La Follette as both  
men are progressives. That I was con-  
tributing to both the Wilson and La  
Follette fund was known to the managers  
of the two campaigns. I made no secret  
of the fact."

"Let me say that neither I nor any  
member of my family ever owned stocks  
or bonds in the so-called 'bathtub  
trusts.'"

Crane said he gave about \$5000 a  
month to La Follette. He said he gave  
no money to the Roosevelt fund.

Mr. Crane was on the witness stand 15  
minutes.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## COAT SUIT EDGED WITH BRAID

Coat has different sides in the back

THE coat suits this season are very attractive and a great many of them are edged with braid. The bands serve the double purpose of being handsome and of finishing the edges. This suit shows a jaunty little coat and one of the very new skirts that includes a plaited panel at the left of the front. Blue whipcord is the material shown and the trimming is black braid.

Blue and brown are to be favorite colors but the wise girl chooses the one that suits her best. Serge and whipcord are standbys, but new materials show some very charming effects. There is a wool corduroy that is excellent, and wool velours makes a handsome costume. A little later will be seen girls' suits made from velvet. For school and hard usage, chevrot, homespun and mixtures are liked. This suit is adapted to them all.

The banded edges are handsome, as well as fashionable, but the stitched finish is in every way correct, while, if contrast is liked, the revers and cuffs can be made of different material. Ratine, or eponge, in wool, is one of the materials of the autumn and it makes very effective trimming for plain fabrics.

A novel feature of the coat is found in the back, which has different sides. The left side has a simple seam, but the right side is lapped onto a side panel and the lines are very pretty and becoming.

The skirt is in five gores. It can be cut to the high line or to the natural line and, if the plaited panel is not liked, it can be made plain. The panel at the back can be stitched to any desired depth.

For the 16-year size, the coat will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide; the skirt 4 1/2 yards 27 or 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide. For the collar will be needed 1/4 yard of velvet and for the trimming 6 yards of braid.

The pattern of the coat (7405) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years; of the



skirt (7504) in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TRIED RECIPES

### AUTUMN SOUP

CUT in thin slices the white parts of four leeks, the same of two heads of celery, and a lettuce; wash and throw them into boiling broth, add a pint of young peas, a little sugar and pepper, two large spoonfuls of flour mixed thinly and smooth with a tablespoon to render it smooth. After boiling one and one half hours pour it into the tureen with little "crusts" of bread fried in drippings. The last should be carefully dried in the hot closet so that they shall be crisp and not greasy.

### PARMESAN PUFFS

Put four ounces of finely grated bread-crumbs, four ounces of grated Parmesan cheese, two ounces of fresh butter, a little salt, and cayenne into a mortar; pound them thoroughly. Bind the mixture together with a well-beaten egg; make it up into balls the size of a large walnut. Egg and bread crumbs these; fry until they are lightly browned. The fat must not be quite boiling when the puffs are put in, or they will be too highly colored. Drain them; serve very hot, piled on a napkin. Time, four or five minutes to fry. Sufficient for five or six persons.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### CRACKER PUDDING

The following recipe, as will be seen, contains no molasses, although some use both molasses and sugar. About six crackers, one quart milk, soak well. One egg, scant cup of sugar, add one cup of raisins. Spice to taste with nutmeg, cinnamon and a little salt. If eaten without sauce it might have a rounding cup of sugar. Serve with or without sauce.

### ORANGE CAKE

Cream one quarter cup butter, add gradually one cup sugar, two well-beaten eggs, one half cup milk; add one and two thirds cups flour and two and one half teaspoons baking powder sifted together. Bake in large tins. Spread with orange filling and cover top with orange frosting.

### ORANGE FILLING

Mix together one half cup sugar, two and one half tablespoons flour, grated rind of one half orange, one half cup orange juice, one half tablespoonful lemon juice, one egg slightly beaten, one teaspoon butter. Cook 10 minutes in double boiler, stirring constantly. Cool before spreading.

### ORANGE FROSTING

To grated rind of one orange add half teaspoon lemon juice, two tablespoonfuls orange juice and let stand 15 minutes. Strain; add gradually to yolk of an egg beaten slightly. Stir in confectioners' sugar until of right consistency to spread.

### PRUNE ROLY POLY

Cook one half pound of prunes until tender. Stone and add a cup of sugar and juice of half a lemon. Make a dough of two cups of flour two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a heaping tablespoonful of butter. Roll out half an inch thick, cover with the prunes, roll together. Steam one hour and then serve.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

## SEEN IN SHOPS

A handy tack box has upward of a dozen compartments, each having its special kind of tacks or nails.

Mirrors especially designed for the bathroom come in oblong and oval shapes, with white enamel frames. Another bathroom fitting is the white enamel shoe box mounted in nickel.

The nickel towel racks, made up of four or five bars, fasten to the side of the wall, providing for many towels.

Cheesecloth dusters, finished under the edge with a whipping of worsted, come in several colors. They are simple to make, and not costly to buy.

A copper steamer, made with three or four openings, each fitted with inner boiler, makes it easier to keep vegetables and other foodstuffs warm.—Newark News.

## DRESS OF FUTURE

Dr. Ciamician of Bologna, has predicted that women's dress in the future will rival the chameleon, writes a Monitor contributor. He told his audience of coloring matters which change color with the changes in the intensity of light and he believed that the time would come when these substances would have a wide commercial application. The dress of a woman prepared with what are called phototropic substances would change color according to the intensity of the light she happened to be in.

## BETTER THAN JAR

Umbrella stands of iron, or other metal, made with several compartments, have an advantage over the conventional umbrella jar—they do away with the possibility of one umbrella being poked through another when put into the receptacle, for each compartment is made for a single umbrella.—Chicago Journal.

and by night the town was as spick and span as the floor of a ballroom.

A year has gone by and we are now planning another clean-up day, for it is fall again—a time when every good housekeeper sets her house in order.

## LOVELY FLOWERS OF THE LOOM

Nomads preserve secrets of oriental rug making

HOW many of us know much about oriental rugs, those "flowers of the loom," beyond the fact that they are often extraordinarily beautiful?

Yet the beauty of the true oriental rug can lose nothing by being analyzed; it can only be made more wonderful.

Woven in the grazing districts of southern Asia and Asia Minor and by the nomad tribes, the same method is followed today as was used when the industry originated, thousands of years ago, and its products were used to furnish the palaces of Egypt and Babylonia. Secrets of dyeing have in some cases been handed down in families, and all attempts to buy the formulas for certain unusual colors have failed. In some parts of the East the importation of the coal-tar or aniline dyes, which are cruder in color and less durable than the wonderful old animal and vegetable dyes, is strictly forbidden by law, and a heavy penalty is attached to their use.

Designs, too, have been handed down and modified slightly by individuals, and this accounts for the fact that no two antique rugs are exactly alike. Each has woven into it some expression of individual love of nature or joy or sorrow.

Now that the demand for oriental rugs has increased so largely that there are few comfortable homes throughout the land where at least one is not cherished, the making of them has become largely commercialized. There are, however, few, if any rug factories, as we understand the word. Every step in the industry is usually performed by hand in the old, rude methods, by villagers working in their own dooryards; but painted patterns are given out for the workers to follow, and frequently several people are engaged upon the same rug at the same time. In the days of old the work of weaving was done, as it is done today among the nomadic tribes, only by the women. But the increasing demand already spoken of has drawn men and boys into the work, says a New York Tribune writer.

The wages that these rug makers receive are very low, about 10 cents or 15

cents a day, which explains why a rug which has taken two years to make may be purchased for less than \$100.

The materials most often used for the rugs are cotton and wool. Silk is also used, as well as camel's hair, linen and hemp. In most of the rugs we see today, the warp and woof are of cotton and the pile is of wool. In preparing the yarn, just as in the weaving itself, the most primitive methods are followed, and the women of the nomadic tribes spin with the distaff as they drive their flocks from place to place.

The secret of the glorious coloring found in oriental rugs and their wonderful permanence lies in the use of carefully prepared vegetable and animal dyes. The art of dyeing has many carefully preserved secrets and many factors enter into the process, such as the qualities and temperature of the water, atmospheric conditions, number of dippings in the dye and the length of exposure to air and sunshine—all have their own peculiar effects upon the color to be produced.

The lustre which is so much prized in old rugs has been gained by the years-long tread of bare or soft-sandaled feet. No oriental would be guilty of walking on his prized possessions with heavy boots.

The prayer rug, of which so much is heard, is distinguished by a niche, called the mihrab, at one end. Wherever the faithful follower of Mahomet may be at the hour appointed for prayer, he spreads his rug with the mihrab toward Mecca and prostrates himself with his head resting on the point in the rug and his arms outstretched.

Rugs like many other luxuries of the East, were brought into the West by the Crusaders, and in the thirteenth century the Spanish ambassadors who preceded Eleanor of Castile brought them into England.

Persia is the most important source of supply for rugs. Turkestan and Asia Minor are also important and Indian and Chinese rugs are becoming better known in the West and more appreciated.

## DINNER EXCELLENT IN AUTUMN

Variety that should prove inviting

HERE is the way to prepare the dishes for a delicious autumn dinner, which includes also olives, salted pecans, French peas and Brownie rolls, given in the Modern Priscilla:

For the fish course take two cups of lobster meat and chop very fine, then force it through a sieve. Add two tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs, four tablespoonfuls of double cream, one half cup of milk and the beaten yolks of two eggs; season with salt, a little paprika and one tablespoon of lemon juice, and blend thoroughly, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs. Fill small green pepper shells that have first been parboiled in salted water, with the mixture; place in a baking pan and partly surround with boiling water; cover the tops with buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes. Rub the lobster coral through a sieve and sprinkle over the top of each timbale; garnish with parsley and serve with a rich cream sauce.

While the main course may seem a bit extravagant there need not be any of the chicken wasted; the wings and legs can be fricasseed for the next day's dinner and the remainder made into a stock for the sauce.

To prepare the chicken, first carefully remove the breast from three medium-sized young fowls and separate them into fillets, removing all tough skin and sinew, then divide the larger ones into halves, shaping them as nearly as possible like the smaller ones. Marinate these tidbits in a French dressing, then drain, and dip each piece in beaten egg, to which one tablespoon of milk has been added; roll in fine bread crumbs, and place in a well-buttered pan; bake for 30 minutes in a rather quick oven; they should come out deliciously tender, and of a lovely golden brown. Slip each fillet on a square of fried hominy, and pour the sauce around them.

For the sauce, brown one slice of onion in two tablespoonfuls of butter and remove; to the butter add one tablespoon of browned flour and, gradually, one cup of strong chicken stock, season with salt and pepper and cook until smooth.

The croquettes take the place of potatoes in this course, and may be served as a garnish for the chicken, or in a separate dish. Remove the shells from one pint of French chestnuts, blanch and cook until soft in one quart of fresh boiling water, then drain, mash, and press through a sieve, there should be one cup of the puree. To this add three tablespoonfuls of double cream, one teaspoon of butter, and the yolks of two eggs; season with one half teaspoon of salt, a dash of pepper, and a little onion juice, then heat in a double boiler until the eggs are set. Turn out on a platter, and when cold form into small croquettes; egg, crumb, and fry in deep fat.

For the salad, select and polish an equal number of red and yellow apples, of medium size, and scoop out the cores with most of the pulp; fill the cavities with finely chopped celery and almonds, mixed with a little mayonnaise, add a spoonful of the dressing to the top of each, and arrange on crisp lettuce leaves.

The canapés are attractive little appe-

tizers that may take the place of the accustomed cheese and wafers of the salad course. Cut fine white bread in thin slices; remove the crust, and shape with a small leaf-shaped cutter. Cream two tablespoonfuls of rich American cheese with one tablespoon of thick cream; season with a speck of salt, and one teaspoon of mixed mustard.

Spread the center of each piece of bread thickly with this, and fill in around the edges with finely minced olives and pimento, moistened with a little French dressing.

The dessert is both simple and delicious. Make a thin syrup with two cups of sugar and one of water, then add one cup of strained orange juice and the juice of one lemon. Heat in a double boiler two cups of thin cream, add the beaten yolks of four eggs, and cook until it coats the spoon, then remove from the fire, and fold in the beaten whites of eggs; cool, add the syrup, and freeze. When partly frozen stir in one cup of thick cream, beaten very stiff. Freeze until firm, then pack in a mold, and bury in ice and salt for two hours. When ready to serve, unmold and ornament with leaves cut from angelica or candied citron.

The little cakes are made from a loaf chocolate cake baked in a sheet, and when cold cut into leaf shapes, and iced with red and yellow icing.

## SWEET SUET

Fresh sweet suet is a great resource for winter cookery. The suet should be free from all loose skin and flesh, then chopped fine and thoroughly coated with flour. To each quart of suet allow a cupful of flour and a teaspoonful of salt, says the Winnipeg Free Press.

## NEW TOUCHES IN PARIS GOWNS

Exhibits by Paquin, Callot, Worth and Cheruit

PAQUIN is showing a charming afternoon or theater gown in biscuit colored satin with a loose blouse gathered to a deep shoulder yoke that supports a high collar which rolls to the back. Inside of it is a loose fold of tulle and Bohemian lace which is drawn around the neck, crossed at the bust, and finished at the waist line.

The blouse hangs to the hips at the back, is ornately belted, and has long sleeves that are draped into the shoulders so that the folds hang downward to the elbow, are caught tightly at the wrist with an ornament, and flare over the hands. The skirt is of brocade crepe, voluminously draped at the hips and knees, and of moderate width at ankles. At the belt, in front, is worn the ubiquitous Burgundy rose.

Callot shows an evening gown in black and blue that is cut to the waist in back and half way to it in front. The high back is managed with black tulle, which is brought up in a straight panel from the waist to nape of neck, edged with fur, and draped down the front and

under the arms to form sleeves. And so it goes throughout all the list of really fashionable house gowns, writes Anne Rittenhouse from Paris to the New York Times.

Doesn't it present to you an admirable idea for renovating the evening gown which you wish to wear this winter? It can be freshened up considerably by adding one of these capes—there is no other word to describe them—of tulle in whatever color you desire. That brilliant tone of king's blue is again in fashion, especially in tulle and net, and some of the gowns show this against a white, black, or yellow satin. If you can find this brilliant blue jet that is now so fashionable you will make quite a new touch to your gown by putting it at the shoulder or waist or knee.

Worth has a sumptuous frock of white satin with huge Byzantine ornaments in which a blue velvet train is added lined with pink satin. Some of his evening sleeves, by the way, are new and attractive when made of this blue jet, beginning with a tiny shoulder strap, then a

# Sunshine

## Biscuits

To suit every occasion—every taste. All full-flavored, crisp, delicious. Try them at our expense.



Tahoma Biscuits are crisp, flaky soda crackers—made handy for eating, at 5 cents the air-tight package at grocer's. But try them FREE. It's "Our Treat." Mail the coupon.

We offer you a

FREE

"Surprise Box"

of assorted Sunshine Biscuits—six varieties—to test. That's because we know how tempting they are and know we can prove their goodness—if you will only try them.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY  
Bakers of Sunshine Biscuits

Send this Coupon

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO.  
Boston, Mass.

Please send me, FREE, my Sunshine "Surprise Box" of assorted Sunshine Biscuits.

Name .....

Address .....

Grocer's Name .....

Address .....

The purpose of clean journalism is to print a daily newspaper which gives the world's real news—with the day's crime, scandal and distress left out.

## The Monitor

which strictly holds to this policy, is well liked by its regular readers and is sought out by an ever-growing number of people who find in the Monitor just the kind of newspaper they want and need. Its wholesomeness emphasizes its interest to all of its readers.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

## HOW WOMEN CLEAN UP TOWN

Everybody called upon to aid in the good work

FIRST we obtained official permission to carry out our project, writes Ethel A. Cook in the Woman's Magazine, in telling how a woman's club cleaned up a town. Then we set about to advertise the day widely.

We had a paragraph about it in the paper every day for a month.

We sent women to talk to the children in the schools, for, from the first, we enrolled the children in the good cause. We gave them little buttons, with "Clean-Up Day" printed in white letters on a shiny red surface to sell. With the money from the buttons we bought asbestos garbage barrels, painted them a pleasant green, and placed them at regular intervals along the streets.

A mass meeting of all the women in the town was announced, and on the morning of the day set for it we of the committee called up a number of women—the names of these women having been previously apportioned off to us—to remind them not to forget.

At the meeting every one became enthused. Mrs. Brown's speech was the most effective. This is what she said:

"It is a great mistake to think that a town is exempt from the grave effects of filth allowed to accumulate. We townspeople are even more handicapped

than city people, because the ordinary implements for the collection and removal of refuse are lacking.

"We should realize this, but at the same time we ought to feel that cleanliness and beauty in our town are perfectly possible, if only we will make the effort.

"A clean, well-ordered town advertises itself far and wide, and the wholesome town becomes the prosperous one."

When clean-up day arrived, "richman, poorman, beggarman, thief," and also "doctor, lawyer, merchant and chief," under the persuasion of the women of their households, left their business and pleasure to take part in the good work.

Every corner was swept and put in order, both indoors and out. Leaves were raked up—it was autumn—and placed with rubbish in piles on the edges of the streets.

This was carried away by carts hired for the purpose and these were kept busy from morning till night.

The children, to their delight, were given a holiday from school and their part in the day's work was not meager.

Gradually the streets, yards and houses took on a look of spotlessness,

deep open V that shows the arm, and a loose cap below that of the jet finished with four-inch fringe of the same.

Big ideas govern little ones, and this fashion to bring the line from waist to neck at back of the same material will eliminate the V-shaped yoke of net at the back of the blouse which we have worn for many years. It will be used in front and outlined with collar or ornamentation of some kind.

Cheruit is making a very good morning gown which carries out all these ideas and will appeal to the majority of women who dress simply. It is made in several colors of thin serge or cloth and has a rather loose blouse that is finished high at the neck with a wide band of self-colored satin, which outlines the V-shaped gimpes in front and crosses at the bust to disappear at the waist line. The sleeves are long and wrinkled, and there are paniers, or drapery, whichever you choose to call it, of satin from waist to knees.

To keep this from being full over the waist line and at top of hips Cheruit has drawn a tight sash of satin which holds in the figure in a new way. The ends are tied loosely at the back and fall to the knees.



# New Books and the Field of Literature

## WISE COMMENTS ON CONDITIONS MADE IN NEW BOOK 'SOUTH AMERICA'

Mr. Bryce Takes Optimistic  
View of Race Fusion and  
Social and Political Pros-  
pects of Republics There

### RELATION WEIGHED

**S**OUTH AMERICA" (Macmillan), by the Rt. Hon. James Bryce, sums up the impressions of a four months trip taken more than a year ago; but it also makes public opinions respecting problems of racial fusion, democratic government and Pan-Americanism which have been forming for years. Contrasted with Clemenceau's similar book issued in 1911 it puts the French statesman in the shade. The British diplomat prepared for his trip. So far as literature on the subject existed he had read the best of it. Association with Latin-American diplomats at Washington and with officials of the Pan-American Union had given him clues not accessible to ordinary tourists; and they paved the way for courtesies and opportunities. His rank insured him welcome wherever he found British traders. A lifelong interest in nature as well as in books and in men, a passion for mountain scenery and mountain climbing, and considerable facility of expression as a prose depicter of scenic beauty equipped him exceptionally well for both seeing and describing the Andean glories of Peru and Bolivia, the great stretches of plain of the Argentine and the luxuriant flora of the Brazilian forests. Add to this an insatiable curiosity as to man's religious beliefs, social customs and political habits and ideals and a finely perfected art of extracting the required information from proud and humble, rich and poor, official and private informants, and the result is a worthwhile book, no matter what Mr. Bryce writes about or where he journeys.

In so far as the volume is informational it naturally does not pretend to compete with authoritative works of the guidebook or handbook type. But it carries enough facts, historical, political and commercial, to make it something beside an impressionist sketch or a collection of essays on problems of government and of race adjustment. With these facts, satisfactory as far as they go, the reader, in the first half of the book, gets the reaction upon a veteran traveler and student of peoples of the conditions he finds in the republics to the south. If it is the somber majesty or the sunset glories of the Andes, or the stark nakedness and haunting mystery of the Chilean desert, or the riotous wealth of verdure of the Brazilian forest that he is painting, the process employed is in part absolute and in part comparative. You see what he saw, first by itself, and then as he contrasts it with a similar superlative natural phenomenon seen by him in Europe, Asia, North America or South America. Similarly, if it is the architectural records of the Inca civilization or the churches of the plazas found in all the towns which he is picturing, he does not stop there. The larger issues of ethnology involved in the pre-Spanish period, the effect upon ecclesiastical art of the isolation from Europe of the South American churches, must also be dealt with; and there are constant excursions or discussions which indicate how much better equipped is a historian of the Holy Roman empire for fruitful study of Roman Catholicism in Spanish America than most tourists would be. So when it comes time, later in the book, for the author to deal with some of the limitations of the type of civilization which he has been studying at close range and he takes up the issues of race contacts, it is evident that the man writing is the same one who for so many years has been a special friend of the small peoples, a champion of racial tolerance, and a believer in human unity.

**Pan-Americanism**  
For a majority of the readers of the book its most rewarding part undoubtedly will be the later chapters which have to do with Pan-Americanism, the future of the republics viewed as representatives of democracy, the ultimate race fusion that impends in which Indian, Negro, Spaniard, Portuguese and Italian are to merge, and the place in human history that the dominantly Latin civilization of the south is to fill, using the vast wealth which is to be in its possession. Readers in the United States also will find the opening chapter on Panama and the canal worth reading as an expert opinion on the engineering project and because of the views also expressed relative to the effect the canal will have on altering currents of trade. The ethics of the process by which the miniature republic of Panama was born and the part played in the transaction by the United States are not discussed nor even hinted at.

Briefly stated, what are some of the conclusions relative to the South American civilization that the British ambassador ventures to make public now? To Napoleon Bonaparte's attack on Spain in 1808, he credits the beginning of the end of Iberian rule. He was the "true liberator of South America." Deliverance from Spanish rule has been followed for a long period over a large area by wars of a peculiarly sordid type; hence, until comparatively recently, "development of science, art and letters,

and in particular of that part of intellectual life which goes deepest down into the heart of a people, theology and religious faith, of these things as influences in building up a national individuality, there is little to be said," and in such progress as can be recorded, Mr. Bryce does not see that the Roman Catholic church can be given much credit. "Scarcely any share," are his precise words. Indeed, one of the most impressive features of the book is the recurrent emphasis by the publicist and historian on the fact that a vast population (present and future), potentially enormously rich and already visibly marked with plutocratic tendencies, is going on its way without any such influence upon its evolution as Europe and North America (and he might have added Asia and Africa, where Muhammadan) have had from a religious faith in which men have believed, men who were also dominant in political, commercial and intellectual realms. Nothing of this kind does Mr. Bryce find in the lands where archbishops and bishops named at Rome once practically dominated governors sent out from Madrid and Lisbon.

He says far less about the peril to British and North American trade interests in South America from German competition than may be expected by some of his readers, possibly for discreet official reasons so far as Great Britain is concerned. Asiatic immigration has not yet attained sufficient importance to have made necessary his discussion of that phase of the problem of race fusion. But of one thing he is certain. Teutonic ideals as to prevention of marriage between whites and negroes or whites and Indians never will take the place of the standards that now dominate in most of the regions of the southern continent, and in all circles save the most exclusive of the capitalists where among descendants of the first Spanish settler, emphasis is still put on race and color. But for practical purposes social distinctions in most sections of the continent are far often determined by pecuniary tests and by occupational callings. The mestizos or half-breeds go with the white parent and race, and not, as in the United States, with the non-white. In Brazil, assimilation between Portuguese and Negroes has gone so far that it never will be reversed, even should there ever come a volume of European immigration unwilling to accept the established code. Admitting this general trend, it is interesting to note that Mr. Bryce does not seem to deplore it. He sees no such untoward results from the process so far as it has gone as most British or North Americans would expect to find. He says that all Teutonic assumptions and preconceptions must be eschewed.

### Common Ground Scarce

In the chapter dealing with the two Americas, the author incidentally voices his regret that each continent has no distinctive name. If North America had been called Cabotia and South America had been called Columbiana or Columbia much difficulty and bad feeling would have been avoided. In an admirable antithetical summing up of historical and social factors affecting the contrasting evolutions of the two continents he shows how natural has been the resulting distrust and misunderstanding, and how weak a common tie the nominally similar form of government has been between the United States

and the former colonies of Spain. It is in this sort of summarized historical interpretation that Mr. Bryce shines.

What does he find that the Americas have in common, that may draw them together in the future? Similar ideals as to social equality. No formal or artificial distinctions of rank. Each continent has its own policy, distinct from that of Europe, and centrally if not wholly (in the case of the United States) based on new world interests rather than on those of the old world. In matters of applied science, in juristic interpretation and to some extent in education the Latin American looks toward the United States. But broadly speaking his moral and mental affinities are in southern Europe and with France more than with Spain. If infusion of Italian settlers continues at the rate recently maintained no doubt in time the share of "New Italy" in the process will be large. But French literature, art and science, but especially the first of these factors, have kept the South American intellect in touch with evolving ideas and ideals. Paris is the city to which pilgrimages are usually made.

If we have not misread Mr. Bryce he seems to hint that as time goes on, the Latin-American peoples are to evolve a racial group with a character all its own, less dependent than now upon Europe or North America for either intellectual stimulus, pecuniary aid, or near settlers. Racially they are to be a new blend, commercially enormously rich, politically a nearer approach to genuine republicanism than they have been and possessing potential military and naval power that will make them less negligible in international affairs.

But will the South American of 2000 A. D., asks Mr. Bryce, have made any distinctive contribution to the world's stock of thought, of literature, of art? "Shakespeare," he says, "is a greater glory to England than the empire of India." He is not surprised that up to the present time Latin America has produced no thinker, poet or artist even of the second rank. But he does insist that the world has a right to expect a different record by the time this century closes.

Facing the turbulent and mixed political record of the continent to date, with its decidedly improved conditions during the past 30 years, and with at least three states now in a condition of stable civilization, Mr. Bryce faces the future optimistically and the past sympathetically. No friend of constitutional freedom, he holds, should be discouraged by the republican record since Spain was set aside. Those who should reconsider their position, he says, are those persons who "hold that any group of human beings called 'the people' are always right, that the best and efficient way to fit men for political power is to give it them; and that the name of republic has the talismanic gift of imparting virtue and wisdom to the community which adopts it." Mr. Bryce is not such a person.

As was to be expected the book has an admirable index and is supplemented with excellent maps. Wherever read it will have illuminating and thought-provoking effect, deriving its value not only from what it is intrinsically but also because written by a model social observer and political philosopher, whose next book no doubt will be on the outskirts of British civilization in the South Pacific, which he has been visiting this summer.

## MISSIONARIES TO TELL OF WORK

PORTLAND, Me.—The work to spread Christianity over the world during the year will be told by some of the working missionaries themselves at the one hundred and third annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, which will begin here Tuesday.

At the same time, administrative officers will report on the expenditure of \$1,062,089 for the year's work. The reports of the board show it to be without debt for the fourth time in its history, despite the great outlay, the receipts being \$1,062,443.

The sessions of the board will continue four days, during which President Samuel B. Capen of Boston will preside.

## FORTUNE IN LOGS IN RIVER BOTTOM

OTTAWA, Ont.—There is a fortune lying at the bottom of Nepean bay. It has been accumulating for years until now it is worth thousands of dollars.

Not until the waterworks investigation began did it become generally known what a huge forest covered the bottom of Nepean bay. Some of the leading lumber men of the city knew it was there, but even they did not have until divers explored the place.

### LOCAL OPTION TO BE TESTED

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance has definitely decided to introduce local option campaigns this year in some 50 Ontario municipalities. The province has been divided into six parts, and field secretaries will be kept busy from now until Jan. 1 organizing committees and arranging for the introduction of bylaws.

## LITERARY NOTES

The versatility of Hilaire Belloc is shown by his success with a detective story, "The Green Overcoat." Illustrations are provided by G. K. Chesterton, who is as clever with pencil as with pen.

McBride, Nast & Co. are the American publishers of a history of the successful Chinese revolution, written by Edwin J. Dingle, whose work as correspondent of the China Press of Shanghai, during the period when the Manchus were being set aside and the republic set up, we read with interest and admiration.

The history of the unsuccessful attempt with socialism, made by a colony of Australians who went to Paraguay in 1893, led by William Lane, is described in a book written by Stewart Grahame and just published. So large was the demand for the book by Mr. Bryce, reviewed in these columns today, that a second edition was printing before the first was on the market.

Harper & Bros. are to test the taste of a new generation for old fashioned American humor by issuing a selected edition of Artemus Ward's stories.

The wife of the present Danish minister to Germany, Mme. L. de Hegerman-Lindnerone, who was Miss Greenwood of Cambridge, Mass., is about publishing her memories of life in Paris during the days of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III, and subsequently in Stockholm, Rome and Paris.

"Who's Who in the Theater," edited by John Parker, an American resident in London, has come to fill a clamant need.

Readers, who years ago were fortunate enough to come into possession of "Songs From Vagabondia" by Bliss Carman and Richard Hovey, will be among the first to dip into "Echoes From Vagabondia," a collection of verse which Mr. Carman is soon to issue through Small, Maynard & Co.

The next collection of verse by Robert W. Service, soon to be published, will be called "Rhymes of a Rolling Stone." Better than any other singer he has voiced the life of the great Canadian northwest and the Yukon district.

For collectors of engravings and etchings, the volume on "Prints and Their

Makers," which Fitzroy Carrington, editor of the Print Collectors Quarterly, has edited for the Century Company, will prove valuable, since it covers the period of four centuries and includes essays by the best authorities in Europe and America.

Toronto press reports tell of litigation arising from dispute as to ownership of Goldwin Smith's autograph album, which naturally was superior in its quality of signatures. He bequeathed it to the local art museum, but a nephew of Mrs. Smith claims it.

As proof of the vitality of John Fiske's work, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that Houghton Mifflin Company is bringing out a new 11-volume edition. There is no contemporary writer of history in America who combines charming clear style and philosophical grasp as he did.

William Watson, in a poem in the London Times, called "Ulster's Reward," lines up with Protestants against the home rule bill.

A series of appointments to lecture before American universities—colleges and literary societies has been worked out for Sir Henry Jones, professor of moral philosophy at the University of Glasgow, who already has arrived in New York. One of his first engagements is with the remarkable new Rice Institute, in Texas, which has summoned to its opening exercises some of the greatest scholars of Europe. Sir Henry Jones is well known to all students of contemporary philosophical developments as an able expositor of the idealistic school of philosophy, and to lovers of literature he is best known possibly by his excellent criticism of Robert Browning's thought and influence.

It is not surprising that with the coming of Emil Legouis to Harvard this year as exchange professor from the Sorbonne, Paris, he should have been enlisted by the Lowell Institute to give his course of lectures on Wordsworth to Bostonians. Of Britons who will appear under the same auspices during this season, the best known are Lawrence Binyon of the British museum and J. O. P. Bland, formerly a correspondent of the London Times in China.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with current affairs.

**RICHMOND NEWS-LEADER**—The state is to be congratulated at her financial showing at the close of the fiscal year.

The deficit has been wiped out, and now for the first time in three years, everything has been paid, even the interest on the debt. We start out this year with a clean slate, and an actual balance. It is not large, but the fall payments into the treasury will soon give us a heavy surplus with which to begin the fiscal year. There was an increase in the revenues of the year just ended of nearly \$500,000 over those of the year before. This is not due to any improved system of taxation. Unfortunately, efforts to adopt a better system failed at the last session of the Legislature. The increase, therefore, was due to the increase in taxable values, to increase in the wealth of the state, and, in spite of the wretched, cumbersome, inequitable system of taxation under which we labor, that works grave injustice upon many, apportioning unequally the burdens of taxation, and yields a minimum of revenue to a maximum of cost of collection. Let us earnestly trust that the next Legislature will address itself rather to the task of simplifying our system of taxation and equalizing its burdens, rather than to the task of spending the surplus that we may now with confidence expect.

**BUFFALO COMMERCIAL**—It is certain that with the convening of the coming legislatures in many of the states, there will be introduced considerable new legislation relative to the operation of motor vehicles upon the public roads of the country. Understanding this, the efforts of many motorists will be directed to securing the enactment of more uniform laws, that the present conflicting "rules of the road," as established by different states, may be brought into more perfect harmony. Under present conditions the laws governing the speed limit in various states are conflicting, and the result is that motorists passing from one state to another are frequently placed in an embarrassing position from that reason. For several years the Automobile Touring Club of America has been advocating uniformity in the regulations governing the operation of motor vehicles on the public highways, and considerable legislation along these lines has been enacted into law, but there is still much room for improvement. With the rapid increase being made in the number of autos in operation, and the probability that this increase will be greatly stimulated by the activity of the various states in providing good roads, it would appear that it has become almost compulsory that uniform regulations be legally provided for and that provision be made for their proper enforcement. Not only is this advisable in the interests of touring motorists, but of all drivers of machines on the

highways of the country, which are becoming more or less congested.

**NEWARK NEWS**—An unusual demand for labor is confirming the predictions of a prosperous business era. From the Pittsburgh district alone a shortage of practically 100,000 hands is reported, while the lumber industry and the railroads are calling for men in the North and Northwest. While the immigration for the year is about the average—800,000 in round numbers—and the emigration for the year fell off heavily, leaving a net gain of some 440,000 new alien workers, the immigration bureaus are being deluged with applications by employers who cannot find hands to do the work that waits to be done. From this it is clear that even a presidential year, with all its alleged uncertainties and doubts, really counts little against the economic forces which make for prosperity. The country is setting itself to do things, the spirit of industrial enterprise has been kindled, and bountiful nature has furnished one bumper crop after another. In these circumstances the successful party in the present national campaign may find a happy augury. To time the opening of a new administration—or of one returned to power, if that is to be even considered in this case—with a cycle of roaring trade is a political ideal always desirable, but not always realized. Whether the Democrats, the Progressives or the Republicans win, there is going, evidently, to be a chance to point with pride to what the forces of a mighty nation have done to give the victorious party the imprint of economic authenticity. If the present tide of prosperity keeps rolling on, there is coming a great day for the I-told-you-so's.

**TOLEDO BLADE**—The United States Steel Corporation will start the new year with orders booked for more than 6,000,000 tons, which will keep the mills going for about six months. Orders for this year's delivery have been refused for some time. There is more business calling for delivery in 1913 than there has ever been before at this time of the year for delivery in the year following. From this a fair measure may be taken of the lake shipping trade in 1913. The boats have been making the best of a good season, but at the rate the mills are running there is not likely to be much of an accumulation of ore in the furnace yards when navigation reopens in the spring. By April there should be a demand for ore that will start the freighters off early. The year 1913 ought to see a new high record in the transportation of ore.

### BAY STATE BALLOT URGED

**NEW YORK**—The Citizens Union issued a statement Sunday urging voters not to support any candidates for state senator or assemblyman who do not announce prior to election that they will vote in the Legislature for a Massachusetts ballot bill.

# James McCreery & Co

23rd Street

34th Street

## Annual Week of Sales

55 Years of Growth  
in Merchandising

SEASONABLE MERCHANDISE OF STANDARD QUALITY  
AT LARGE CONCESSIONS FROM REGULAR PRICES

### Women's Muslin Underwear

Made of sheer materials, beautifully trimmed with dainty laces and embroideries. Perfect in design and workmanship.

Combination Garments	95c, 1.25, 1.95, 2.50	value 1.25 to 4.50
Night Gowns	95c, 1.25, 1.75, 2.00	value 1.25 to 3.50
Skirts	95c, 1.25, 1.75, 2.50	value 1.50 to 3.50
Princess Slips	95c, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50	value 1.50 to 3.50
Drawers	50c, 75c, 95c, 1.25	value 75c to 1.75
Chemises	95c, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75	value 1.25 to 2.25

### Women's Merino and Silk Underwear

Silk Thread Vests with band top	value 1.75, 95c
Swiss Ribbed Silk and Lisle Vests	1.00, 65c
Swiss Ribbed Merino Combination Suits	2.50, 1.35
Swiss Ribbed Merino Tights, knee and ankle lengths	value 1.75, 75c
Satin Slippers, Mule shape	1.75, 95c

### Corsets

La Vida and "American Lady" Corsets in the new Fall models. Made of Coutil and Broche	2.85
Augustine Corsets of Coutil	value 1.50 85c
B. and J. Brassieres, daintily trimmed with embroidery	value 1.50 75c

### Women's Shirtwaists

Effective models in Chiffon Waists, lined throughout with silk, long sleeves finished with lace or plain, Robespierre collar. All the new colors and black	value 5.50 to 8.75, 3.95, 4.95 and 6.25
Satin Messaline and Taffeta Shirts, custom made on the premises, black or white	value 7.50 4.95
Robespierre models of best quality of Charmeuse in the latest color combinations. Plain or fancy models, with long sleeves trimmed with lace and buttons	value 8.00 to 14.50 6.25, 9.75, 10.50

### Women's Silk Petticoats

Made of excellent qualities of Messaline, Jersey and Taffeta Silks. The latest cut and colors	value 3.25 to 10.75, 2.50, 4.25 and 7.50
Petticoats of Black and White Stripe Silk	value 5.25, 3.95
Petticoats of White Crepe de Chine, pretty designs	values 4.75, 5.75, 7.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.75

### Women's Gloves

"McCreery" English Tan Capeskin, Prix seam. 1 clasp	value 1.00, 85c a pair
Perrin's one button Doeskin. White only	value 1.50, 1.00 a pair
16 button length Mousquetaire Glace. Tan, Pink, Blue, White or Black	value 2.75, 1.95 a pair
20 button length Mousquetaire Glace. Pink, Blue or White	value 3.75, 2.50 a pair

### Women's Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk with double garter tops, spliced soles, heels and toes. Black and colors	value 2.25 pair, 1.50 pair, 6 pairs 8.50
Pure Thread Silk with double tops and lisle spliced soles or cotton soles, heels, toes and tops. Black and colors	value 1.00 pair, 85c pair, 6 pairs 5.00
Cobweb Lisle Thread with double tops, spliced heels, soles and toes	value 50c pair, 35c pair, 6 pairs 2.00
Medium weight Lisle Thread or Cotton with double tops, spliced soles, heels and toes	value 35c pair, 25c pair, 6 pairs 1.35

### Semi-Made Robes

Many novel ideas in Chiffon and Lace Robes, also Net and Lace Tunics in Black, White or the predominating evening colors.

value 19.75 to 85.00, 9.75 to 55.00



## BROOKLINE'S NEW BUILDING LAWS ARE NOW IN OPERATION

Brookline's revised building laws, providing more careful inspection of foundations, the use of incombustible material for roof, two grades of special tenement buildings, and other important provisions are in effect today. The number of inspectors has been increased to carry out the new regulations and a board of appeal will be created to take care of the necessity of decisions on questions not specifically outlined in the new laws. A new article has been incorporated providing for two grades of special tenement buildings and provisions are made concerning the distance that buildings must be located from other buildings.

The committee which has framed the new regulations and which was appointed on June 1, 1910, comprises the following: Charles H. Pearson, chairman; Luther M. Merrill, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Frederick H. Perkins and Ralph A. Stewart.

Fifty meetings and three public hearings were held by this committee and recommendations of this committee were adopted at the annual town meeting and on Aug. 19 they were approved by Attorney General Swift. Saturday the third publication to place the law in full force and effect was made.

## W. C. T. U. MEMBERS ARE IN BOSTON FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION

Members of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union are gathered in Boston this afternoon for their thirty-ninth annual convention, which will take place in the Tremont street Methodist Episcopal church today, tomorrow and Wednesday. Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, the state president, opens the convention with an address to the members.

Following the reports of the officers the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts of Washington will speak on "High School Morals and the New Chivalry." In the evening there will be a session at which addresses of welcome will be given by representatives of the state and city, and for the churches by the Rev. L. A. Niles of Boston; the union, Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, president of Suffolk county; the Young Temperance Legion, Mrs. L. C. Loomis of Boston.

The annual address of the state president also will be given. Musical exercises are included in the program. At the morning session Tuesday plans for the coming year will be outlined by the state superintendents. The list includes peace and arbitration, Miss Milfred H. Spooner, Easton; franchise, Mrs. W. E. Birdsall, Newton; legislation and Christian citizenship, Mrs. Knox and several other departments.

## INCREASES GO TO 1200 POSTAL MEN

Edward J. Ryan, superintendent of the United States railway mail service, returned from Washington today, where for the past two weeks he has been conferring with the postoffice heads in regard to the reorganization of the railway mail service. Mr. Ryan said that nearly all of the 1200 postal men under him will be affected by the new rates of salaries, the increases amounting to from 100 to \$300 for each man. It is expected that Postmaster-General Hitchcock will sign the bill authorizing these increases sometime this week.

## TO ISSUE PERMIT FOR NEW BRIDGE

Authority for the construction of the arched Anderson bridge, replacing the old stadium bridge, from North Harvard street, Brighton to Boylston street, Cambridge, will be granted to the Metropolitan park commission at the next meeting of the city council, Oct. 14. The \$200,000 gift from Mr. Anderson will pay for the bridge itself, but the expense in the construction of the approaches will be shared by the city of Boston to the extent of about \$40,000.

## COMMERCE MEN SAY FAREWELL TO CHICAGO AT DINNER TONIGHT

CHICAGO—Delegates to the recent chamber of commerce congress in Boston are enjoying the final day of their stay in Chicago today. The program includes: alternative trips art institute, public prayer, department stores, steel works, rock yards, Hull house and settlements; 3:30, luncheon for ladies of the delegation by the Chicago Woman's Club; 6:30, formal farewell dinner, Blackstone hotel. David R. Forgan, president National City bank, and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Boston Chamber of Commerce, speakers. Sunday Walter Fitch, president of the South Shore Country Club, presided at dinner for the delegates in the evening. There was an automobile tour of parks and boulevards in the afternoon.

## PRESENT SOCIAL PROBLEMS TWENTIETH CENTURY THEME

First meeting of the season of the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday was so crowded that many were unable to get seats at the luncheon tables and were obliged to stand during the speaking. The president, the Rev. Charles Dole, welcomed the returning members and congratulated them on their interest in the large social questions which are so much in the public eye. He said that the club included an exceptional number of men and women who are unselfishly at work for the betterment of the community in general rather than for personal ends. He introduced Louis Brandeis, who spoke on fundamental issues in the present presidential campaign.

Mr. Brandeis said that whereas a year ago the issue among various political parties might have been between the people and the interests, between human rights and property rights, today that question is no longer an issue. Public opinion has been so aroused and the thinking of men so changed that today this is no longer a disputed question.

The question now is only the means whereby those human rights shall be established for which this country was founded to maintain. He asked concerning monopoly, not so much what its effect in financial directions is as what its effect is upon the individual. It is not enough to give men bread and comfortable support, they must have equality of opportunity, else this is no longer a democracy.

The captains of industry who founded

all the great trusts, he said, were all men developed under the old system of competition. In no case has a well-known powerful man been developed under the regime of a trust. The great men in all these organizations are still the men who formed them in the first place. The effect of monopoly or trusts is seen, then, in the depression on the activity and development of men of ability.

John Braham Brooks said that when Gladstone was asked what is the most remarkable feature of modern conditions as he had seen them rise, he said: "The introduction of questions of social reform into politics." Mr. Brooks spoke of the numbers of people who are now active in politics, or beginning to be, who are there only because at last these fundamental questions of human rights have become a national issue. He quoted the London Nation which lately said that making these problems the issue of a presidential campaign had changed the whole face of American politics, and enumerated woman suffrage first of the significant proposed reforms of the progressive party. Mr. Brooks agreed with Mr. Brandeis in that the point at issue was not so much the platforms or policies of the two parties the speakers represented as the best means—the best men—to bring about the changes which practically the whole people are fairly united at last in desiring.

## FIRST DIOCESAN SERVICES BEGUN IN CATHEDRAL

Full diocesan service conducted by the Rev. Dr. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, the newly inducted dean of St. Paul's cathedral, today marked the first of the regular schedule of services in the church as cathedral of the whole Episcopal diocese.

A procession of clergy and choir, and lay members of the cathedral chapter started from the Park Street church at 10:55 o'clock and marched to the cathedral, where the service began at 11 o'clock.

The induction of Dr. Rousmaniere took place in the cathedral yesterday, the ceremonies being conducted by the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of Massachusetts. Members of the standing committee of the diocese and lay and clerical members of the cathedral chapters occupied the chancel during the service, which was adapted from the old English ritual. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Lawrence and Dr. Rousmaniere.

## THREE IN RACE FOR PRESIDENT BOSTON C. L. U.

James T. Moriarity, John T. Cashman and G. W. Howlett were nominated for president of the Boston Central Labor Union Sunday. Other officers nominated: Vice-presidents, Frank Jennings of Machinists 264, Michael Birmingham of Electrical Workers 104, Joseph A. Nash of Engineers Union, William Kobs of Booters and Drivers and Fred B. Chase of Machinists 634; secretary-treasurer, James B. Crozier of Carriage and Wagon Workers; recording and corresponding secretary, Henry Abrahams of Cigar Makers 97; assistant secretary, G. Harry Dunderdale. Newsworkers Union; sergeant-at-arms, John J. Fenton of Amalgamated Coal Teamsters.

The election will be Oct. 29.

## PASS RADCLIFFE MANDOLIN TRIALS

In the Mandolin Club trials held last week at Radcliffe the following girls gained admission: Violet Pike '16, Margaret Minshall '16, Mary Hemenway '16, Helen Donahue '16, Winifred Moore '16. The membership of the club stands as follows: First mandolins, Misses Gertrude Nichols '13, Lolita Healey '13, Constance Lincoln '13, Marion Thatcher '15, Violet Pike '16; second mandolins, Marion Prescott '13, Dorothea Williston '13, Katherine Strong '14, Jennie Cove '15, Ruth McCarthy '15, Lora Standish '15; violins, Inez McCaffrey '13, Jessie Smith '13, Margaret Minshall '16; guitars, Helen Munroe '14, Helen Donahue '16; cello, Jennie May Collier '14, Mary Hemenway '16; flute, Elizabeth Gardner; piano, Winifred Moore.

## TO RAISE MONEY FOR BOYS' UNION

MEDFORD—Persons interested in the work of the Medford Boys' Union are to start a campaign for funds next week by which means they propose to raise about \$1500 this year. The campaign will be conducted by means of street books, the books to contain the names of residents of each street. The books will be circulated from door to door by volunteers. The fund is to be used in extending the work of the union and in obtaining additional equipment for the work being conducted there.

## LESSON FOR BOSTON IN DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHWEST'S PORTS

Development of water transportation facilities in anticipation of the opening of the Panama canal is being undertaken by the coast cities of the Northwest with a vigor and confidence that should prove a lesson to Boston with all her natural advantages as the principle seaport of New England, according to John Candler Cobb, chairman of the committee on taxation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has just returned from a 9000 mile tour of Alaska, Canada and the northwestern states.

Mr. Cobb was impressed during his trip with the prosperity and optimism of the West and with the immense trade activity everywhere evident.

Alaska, however, seems greatly handicapped by conservatism. Mr. Cobb states, and the inhabitants are dissatisfied as a result.

"I found everywhere," said Mr. Cobb, "both in our own Northwest and in Canada, every evidence of splendid crops being marketed at favorable prices and a confident prosperous feeling which is bound to result in active business and a large demand for goods."

"This condition seems to be true not only of wheat, corn and the great staples, but also of fruit and all the minor crops, the fishing industry sharing in the prosperity, with large catches of salmon, and greatly increased output by the canneries. In fact my trip was a continuous record of every evidence of prosperity and confidence in business conditions and prospects."

"I visited a number of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade and was greatly pleased with the general interest shown in the international Chambers of Commerce just held here and with the feeling of high regard I found everywhere for our Boston Chamber of Commerce and appreciation of its work. In Chicago I met some of the men returning from the congress in Boston, all of whom spoke most enthusiastically of the value of the work of the congress and the perfection of the arrangements for their reception and entertainment."

"In all the cities I visited in the Northwest and on the Pacific coast I was especially struck with the confidence with which they enter into great public improvements."

"Every city on the Atlantic as well as the Pacific coast is today directing its attention to the development of water transportation, and each and every one of them is more than anxious to have us join them, with a full appreciation that Boston is the natural outlet for New England manufactures that they want and is a market for their raw materials and food products."

"My trip through Alaska was very interesting, and I was particularly impressed with the enormous size of our possessions there. Development, however, is very small, and the large amount of scenery in comparison with the number of people was striking."

## RETAIL BOARD TO ELECT OFFICIALS

Voting on the official ticket of nominees for positions on the governing board of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be held on Oct. 18, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m. The nominees are as follows: Charles S. Cook, Sidney S. Conrad, George C. Dutton, Herbert R. Lane, Jarvis Lamson, Walworth Pierce, J. E. Priddy, Edwin A. Shuman and Frank W. Wyman.

The annual meeting of the retail trade board will be held at 2 p. m., immediately following the election, at which time the retiring governing board will present its annual report of the activities of the past year.

## FACT THAT ALBANIA IS MUHAMMADAN IS MOST SIGNIFICANT

Although Nominally Partly Christian That Turkish Province, Unlike Others, Has Strong Bond of Islam

### THIS IS UNDERRATED

Albania's essentially Muhammadan instincts, customs and traditions, notwithstanding its nominally Christian population, and the significance of this condition in the present Turkish situation figure prominently in the following special world review.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The importance of a just appreciation of an atmosphere to the understanding of any great national or international question can hardly be overestimated. The inevitable tendency of men of all nations to judge the actions of their neighbors entirely by their own standard and to leave out of all account in forming their estimate such dominating factors as race, tradition, religion and history, has for centuries formed one of the barriers to international understanding, and the most congenial atmosphere for the nurture of the purely parochial outlook.

In no instance perhaps is this understanding more important and more essential than in the consideration of the situation in the near east. Turkey has been well described as the most western nation of the east, and the most eastern nation of the west. To Europe the Turk has always presented the enigma of a nation always on the brink of dissolution but never dissolving; always, by the canons of finance, on the brink of financial ruin, yet never ruined; always at war, yet never exhausted; always in a state of internal turmoil and unrest, yet again and again experiencing that sinking of difference and rally to a long, perhaps dormant, but none the less compelling principle, which is everywhere so characteristic of eastern peoples and which has again and again frustrated the press and falsified the political prophecies of western wisacres.

### Strongest Bond

By far the strongest binding element in the political makeup of the Ottoman empire is, today as always, the religious element. The bond of Islam has no parallel in the west, and in the west it extraordinary binding and restraining power is always underestimated. Yet in a measure at any rate it must be understood if the conflicting phenomena in the near east are ever to be gathered into a focus and seen as a coherent whole. Four years ago, after the memorable revolution, when a people scourged with sorrows for 30 years at last rose up, as almost one man, and threw off its bondage, the world waited in hourly expectation of seeing the deposition if not the public execution of Abdul Hamid.

England had done it in the seventeenth century, and France in the eighteenth, but in the twentieth century, when Turkey had to deal with a despot in comparison with whom Charles I. of England and Louis XVI. of France were democratic to a fault, the world saw, instead of the public execution of one of the most terrible figures in history, "the Great Assassin," Abdul Hamid taking the oath as constitutional sovereign, and on that memorable 17th of December, 1908, driving through the crowded streets of his capital to open his first Parliament.

All the way from the Yildiz to the Parliament house, banked up against the old seraglio, and wedged tight along the outer bridge across the Golden Horn, a mighty throng of all nations and languages, which go to make up the most polyglot empire in the world. Then, as the carriage containing the mysterious chief of Islam thundered past, without once drawing rein from the mouths of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Albanians, mariners from the isles, shepherds from Asia Minor, Arabs from the holy cities, and "the mysterious Peninsula," Montenegrins, Bulgarians, Mongols, Kurds, Tartars, Kirghiz, Arzaks, Kurds, Kuzovalak, Jews, gypsies, Caucasians, Druses, Maronites, there came first as a low murmur from the distance, then sweeping up into a roar which echoed far across the blue waters of the Bosphorus, that wonderful cry in which all were united, "Padishahim tchok Yasha" (Long live my Padishah).

### About Albania

As it has been well expressed, "one needs to be born a Turk to understand" the awe of the great recollection which swept over that vast crowd and caused the horrors of 30 years' tyranny to be forgotten, and no other presence to be recognized but that of the Great Caliph, "The Commander of the Faithful," "The Shadin of Allah"—the compassionate, the merciful. The same passionate attachment to their faith and its outward symbols is as strong as ever today, and it always begins to operate most forcibly and most effectively when matters approach a crisis, and the differences between opposing factions have reached a point when disruption seems inevitable.

This is really the key to the situation in Albania, and the explanation of that otherwise wholly unaccountable fact that open revolt and threats of secession again and again come to the birth yet

## 1912 ATLAS OF THE WORLD WITH NEW CENSUS GIVEN WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

To the readers of The Christian Science Monitor who take advantage of the SPECIAL OFFER now made in connection with



New from Cover to Cover 400,000 Words and Phrases Defined

New Gazetteer of the World; New Biographical Dictionary 3,000 Pages 6,000 Illustrations

With Atlas of the World it embraces the Complete Circle of human knowledge for easy reference.

The publishers, therefore, now offer a large 1912 Atlas to readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR who take advantage of the opportunity of securing this NEW-EST AND MOST COMPLETE REFERENCE WORK on the following remarkably easy terms. The entire work in full leather (with Atlas)

DELIVERED FOR \$1.00

and easy payments thereafter of only a few cents a week

### "The Most Remarkable"

Single Volume Ever Published.

JOURNAL OF EDUCATION, BOSTON: This is the most remarkable single volume ever published. It makes even its predecessor almost insignificant. It is vastly more complete than the previous volume.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President Columbia University, says: "Both in contents and arrangement, it marks new advances upon its excellent predecessor."

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS: "We consider the work a distinct advance over other dictionaries which have come under our observation."

Dr. C. H. PARKHURST, New York City: "It is a marvel of completeness, and an indispensable feature of the library of every man who either reads or writes."

## NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO SECURE THIS NEW DICTIONARY AND ENCYCLOPEDIA

BECAUSE The 1912 New Reference Atlas will be included Free on early orders. It is the ONLY Authoritative Dictionary made NEW from Cover to Cover for Nearly 20 Years.

## The Atlas

IS the 1912 "New Reference Atlas of the World," containing over 180 pages, with 128 pages of maps, beautifully printed in colors, with marginal reference indexes, besides illustrated description of PANAMA CANAL, all handsomely bound in red cloth, size 10 1/2 x 13 1/2.

To those who respond at once we will send a copy of "Dictionary Wrinkles," containing an amusing "Test in Pronunciation" (with keys entitled "The Americanization of Carver"), and also a "Red Facsimile Booklet" of "Interesting questions with references to the answers." Mail this coupon at once to G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Sole Publishers of Genuine Webster Dictionaries for over 68 years.

Home Office. (Coupon.)

G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass.: Please send me, free of all obligations or expense, a copy of "Dictionary Wrinkles" with "Test in Pronunciation," and also "Red Facsimile Booklet," with special terms of your Christian Science Monitor Free Atlas offer on the "Webster's NEW International Dictionary."

Name .....

Address .....

## PUMPKIN HEAD INFORMS CROWD AT ELECTRIC SHOW

Several gatherings in connection with the electric show in Mechanics building are to take place this week, the first being that of the Rejuvenated Order of the Sons of Jove, a social order among electric men, following a banquet in the American house this evening. The P. and Q. Electrical Association, with headquarters in Montreal, is arranging for a special travel period in Boston within the next week. The Electric Vehicle Association of America holds its convention in Paul Revere hall tomorrow and Wednesday. The New England section of the National Electric Light Association with its 1500 members, holds its annual meeting on Oct. 15, 16 and 17. Among the novelties of the electric show now in progress is a talking pumpkin, the invention of Professor De Carellia, an Austrian.

There is a small light table and stand on which are fastened three high tension insulators supporting three glass rods, which in turn support three high tension insulators. Upon these rests a fiber plate, on top of which sets the pumpkin with a smile and tall hat. It is an absolutely wireless proposition. Everybody is invited to ask the pumpkin questions and the questions are answered.

### PREACHES FIRST SERMON

The Rev. Thomas Van Ness, formerly minister for the Second church in Boston, preached his first sermon for the Second Unitarian Society in Brookline before a good-sized congregation in Sears chapel, Colchester street, Brookline, yesterday. Mr. Van Ness, who recently resigned from the pastorate of the Second church, has accepted the invitation of the Brookline Society to serve as their minister for the coming year.

### AMUSEMENTS

SEE THIS SHOW IN THE DAYTIME THE 1912 BOSTON ELECTRIC SHOW Open Weekdays from 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.

Mechanics Building No Daylight Mars the Beauty of This Show Wheel Chairs available between 12 and 2 P. M. No extra charge. 25c—Admits to All—25c

JORDAN HALL CARNEGIE MUSEUM EXPEDITION Alaska-Siberia Pictures

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT "Most Wonderful Motion Pictures Ever Taken." Matinee Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. Prices 50c & 25c. 8:30 & 8:45. Prices, 50c to \$1.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEASON TICKETS For the Saturday Evening Concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra On Sale at Symphony Hall.

### W. H. PFEFFER PASSES AWAY

TOPEKA, Kan.—W. H. Pfeffer, the first and only Populist United States senator and founder of the Populist party, passed away today at the home of his daughter at Grenola, Kan. He was elected to the Senate from this state. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1831.



## WELLESLEY PUPILS ELECT NEW MEMBERS TO THE SORORITIES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Elizabeth Hirsch of Philadelphia, Pa., has won the first prize in the poem competition offered by the Wellesley College News and Magazine, and Ruth Coleman has secured the second prize. The short story competition offered by the same publication has not yet been decided.

Election of new members into sororities has taken place and initiations followed in the different society houses Saturday. Under the present society system students are eligible, either because of a high academic standing or because of recognized public service, thus doing away with the old system of election by popularity. Students may be eligible in September or February of their junior or senior years. The initiates to societies are as follows:

Phi Sigma—1913: Alice Burr, Fultonville, N. Y.; Aline Chowen, Great Falls, Mont.; Elizabeth Clarke, New Orleans, La.; Edna Otten, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marion Prince, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edith Wilbur, Springfield, Mass., 1914: Ruth Adams, Pittsfield, Mass.; Almerio Bailey, Hampton, Va.; Alice Coseo, Syracuse, N. Y.; Bernice Donovan, Lynn, Mass.; Dorothy Ebersole, Bellport, N. Y.; Thelma Frost, Meriden, Conn.; Frances Suck, Calumet, Mich.; Eleanor Hough, Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth McConaughy, Montclair, N. J.; Marguerite Mallett, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tau Zeta Epsilon—1913: Charlotte Henze, Detroit, Mich.; Carolyn Merritt, Duluth, Minn.; Marion Reynolds, North Haven, Conn.; Pauline Rich, Barre, Mass.; Dorothy Ridgway, Albany, N. Y.; Ethel Robinson, Clay Center, Kan., 1914: Mary Ballantyne, Springfield, Mass.; Blanche Davis, Wilkesburg, Pa.; Margaret Elliott, Lowell, Mass.; Dorothy Emmons, Newton, Mass.; Marguerite Gomph, Utica, N. Y.; Dorothy Gostenhofer, West New Brighton, N. Y.; Marion Hammond, Malden, Mass.; Constance Hargood, Dorchester, Mass.; Elizabeth Hartshorne, Jersey City, N. J.; Mialina Jencks, East Douglas, Mass.; Carolyn Lewis, Kansas City, Mo.; Elizabeth Lippert, Bridgeport, Conn.; Marjorie Peck, Washington, Conn.; Wynifred Shaw, Seattle, Wash.; Dorothy Stiles, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Zeta Alpha—1913: Kathlene Burnett, Webster, Mass.; Agnes Butler, Pittsfield, Mass.; Martha Hartman, Williamsport, Pa.; Edna Leavitt, Gorham, Me.; Irene McCarthy, Natick, Mass.; Janet Moore, Columbia, Pa., 1914: Gertrude Arnold, Hyde Park, Mass.; Elizabeth Atwood, Quincy Mass.; Esther Berfowitz, Milwaukee, Wis.; Harriet Blake, Omaha, Neb.; Augusta Rahr, Manitowish, Wis.; Edith Ryder, Rochester, N. Y.; Edith Soudrol, Clear Lake, Ia.; Marguerite Stitt, New York, N. Y.; Elizabeth Tanning, Evanston, Ill.; Emma Fisk, Newark, N. J.; Sylvia Goulston, Brookline, Mass.; Grace Hatch, Cleveland, O.; Mildred Hooper, Rutledge, Pa.; Marguerite Tabet, El Paso, Tex.; Emily Walker, Babylon, N. Y.; Mildred Warrant, Rochester, D. C.; Lucile Woodlin, Cranford, N. J.

Alpha Kappa Chi—1913: Lucia Bailey, Wakefield, Mass.; Margaret Campbell, Manchester, Conn.; Grace Ruel, New York, N. Y.; Marion Templeton, Exeter, N. H.; Ruth Waldron, Cincinnati, O., 1914: Lillian Baker, Auburndale, Mass.; Mary Bean, Binghamton, N. Y.; Ruth Congdon, New Bedford, Mass.; Hazel Cooper, Newark, N. J.; Dorothy Dennis, Providence, R. I.; Eleanor Towle, Woburn, Mass.; Louise Henry, Basking Ridge, N. J.; Eloise Hunt, Stapleton, N. Y.; Rachel Longaker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Margaret Schubert, Oneida, N. Y.; Emma Seigfried, Denver, Col.; Miriam Shole, Philadelphia, Pa.; Margaret Stone, Wellesley, Mass.; Saba Thomas, South Hanover, Mass.; Lydia Trask, Newburyport, Mass.; Gertrude Wolf, St. Louis, Mo.; Madelyn Worth, Westfield, N. J.

Agora—1913: Florence Brotherton, Detroit, Mich.; Florence Hoxie, Peace Dale, R. I.; Margaret Nason, Cleveland, O.; Gladys Smith, Natick, Mass., 1914: Janet Acheson, Washington, Pa.; Edith Agnew, North Scituate, Mass.; Erminie Ayer, Foxcroft, Me.; Edith Ayers, Westfield, Mass.; Jessie Child, Randolph, Vt.; Margaret Comegys, Scantons, Pa.; Charlotte Conover, Dayton, O.; Eugenie Corvin, Newark, N. J.; Grace Coyle, Phoenixville, Pa.; Charlotte Donnell, Wiscasset, Me.; Myra Gifford, South Westport, Mass.; Elizabeth Glascock, Washington, D. C.; Helen Nixon, Boston, Mass.; Anne Nutt, Cliffside, N. J.; Constance Rose, Providence, R. I.; Louise Russell, Dorchester, Mass.; Agnes Shand, Lancaster, Pa.; Margery Story, Essex, Mass.

Shakespeare—1913: Harriet Devan, Stamford, Conn.; Josephine Guion, Charlotte, N. C.; Barbara Hahn, Springfield, Mass.; Irma Ingraham, Attleboro, Mass.; Elizabeth Morris, Richmond, Ind., 1914: Ida Appenzeller, Lancaster, Pa.; Dorothy Bean, Berlin, N. H.; Lois Cottrell, Minneapolis, Minn.; Olive Cronsher, Newark, N. J.; Marjorie Day, Strasburg, Pa.; Mary Frank Gardner, Prescott, Ariz.; Gladys Gorman, Montclair, N. J.; Helen Hayward, Brockton, Mass.; Margaret Jackson, Kansas City, Mo.; Marjorie Kendall, Hamburg, N. Y.; Alice Mulligan, Natick, Mass.; Katharine Paul, Boston, Mass.; Mary Rosa, Wellesley, N. Y.; Letteria Villari, Ponce, P. R.; Frances Williams, Glastonbury, Conn.

New members of the faculty for 1912-1913 are: Edith Harriet Moore, M. A., art; Arthur Orlo Norton, M. A., education; Anne Kimball Tuell, M. A., English literature; Helen Johnston, B. A., German; William Skarstrom, M. D., hygiene and physical education; Eugene Clarence Howe, Ph. D., physical education; Margaret Johnson, physical education.

## RESERVIST SOLDIERS TO BECOME FARMERS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A meeting of the Soldiers' Land Settlement Association, which has Lord Methuen for president and Lord Avebury as treasurer, was held lately at the offices of the Agricultural Organization Society in London. Amongst the vice presidents and committeemen are Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Richard Solomon, high commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Sir F. Benson, Sir Newton Moore, agent-general for Western Australia, and many other well known and representative men.

The objects of the association are to provide training in agriculture or other industries for soldiers of the reserve service and to procure work for them, either as working farmers on their own account, or as skilled laborers on farms in England or the colonies.

The preliminary work before the association is the inauguration of training farms at home. Later on establishments of a similar nature will be instituted in the dominions, where liberal opportunities will be afforded by the various governments.

The settlement of men on farms in England has been found to be more difficult than the settlement of them abroad. It is expected that the whole big scheme will in time not only pay the cost of management, but will make a good return on the money invested in it today.

At present it is in an experimental stage and dependent on funds which have been donated or collected, but the aim of the promoters is to pass rapidly through the early stages and place the association on an entirely self-supporting base.

Buck Run, Minersville, Pa., an anthracite mining district, where the majority of people are of the same nationality as in the Roxbury house neighborhood. Miss A. M. Tipple will continue as supervisor of the girls' work and C. B. Hudson of the boys'.

It is planned a little later, to start a glee club for the girls and young men, and arrange social times for boys and girls together, with neighborhood parties for the older people each Tuesday evening.

At the Elizabeth Peabody house the new resident workers are Miss Katherine Williamson, who will act as secretary; Miss Dorothy Bigelow, who will supervise the domestic science classes, and Miss Angelina Mudge, who will have classes in folk dancing.

The schedule is to include classes in cooking, sewing, modeling, basketry, story telling and dramatics, and there will also be athletic and social clubs. Emphasis is to be placed on domestic science, game work and dramatics. This is in preparation for the opening of the new building Jan. 1, which is to be equipped with a fine gymnasium, a model flat and a real theater. Mrs. Eva W. Ringdahl as director of boys' and men's clubs, and Miss Ethel Remle as director of the girls' work. The residents have moved back to the flat, 53 Chambers street, where they will reside until the new house is ready for occupancy.

Each settlement will have a large staff of volunteer workers, many of them from the colleges in and near Boston. Cooperation with the domestic science department of Simmons College will be continued.

Other settlements are planning to start not later than Nov. 1.

Other settlements are planning to start not later than Nov. 1.

Other settlements are planning to start not later than Nov. 1.

Other settlements are planning to start not later than Nov. 1.

Other settlements are planning to start not later than Nov. 1.

## WASHINGTON MARKET READY TO CELEBRATE 100TH ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK—Centennial addresses by Mayor Gaynor and other city officials, entertainments provided for women by the Housewives League, presentation of souvenirs to visitors and a special market day constitute the principal features of the four days celebration marking the one hundredth anniversary of Washington market which begins tomorrow and extends through Friday. Twelve men and one woman, Mrs. Mary Hackett, who have done business in the market for 50 years, will be the guests of honor.

Following the mayor's address at the opening ceremonies will be other addresses by Carl A. Koelsch, president of the Washington Market Merchants Association, and by several men who have been in business in the market for upwards of 50 years, as well as the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water.

The Housewives League has appointed a special committee consisting of Mrs. Charles Griffin, Mrs. Thomas A. Fulton, Mrs. H. F. Fell, Mrs. W. S. Parish, Mrs. B. F. O'Connor, Mrs. L. Skidume, Mrs. S. S. Slater, Mrs. P. S. Frost and Mrs. E. V. Schamberlin to cooperate with the merchants and take part in the exercises.

With the assistance of the members of this committee, young women students from high schools and technical institutes will be conducted through the market and merchants have pledged themselves to devote their energies in teaching them how to market.

The second day, Wednesday, has been designated housewives' day and Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives League, which will have charge of the festivities that day, will make a formal address. Every arrangement has been made for the entertainment of women. Besides the bands that will provide music, there will be flowers for the guests and luncheons will be provided.

On Thursday, which will be known as souvenir day, the merchants will present souvenirs to all visitors; and on Friday, which is market day, merchandise will be considerably reduced in price.

On Saturday evening the Merchants Association will give a banquet in the Knickerbocker hotel, at which it is expected Oscar S. Straus and Controller Prendergast will speak. The association intends to make the banquet an annual affair.

Some of the men who have seen 50 years service in the market are Louis Knoll, Peter J. Hickey, William Eldridge, Jacob A. Peal, Charles Drescher, Robert Kay, William McGregor, George W. Sturgis, Henry Kracke and Robert Parker.

This evening the first of these meetings will be held in Garabaldi hall, 207 North street, for the Italians. Then follow the Lithuanian meeting in Omar hall, South Boston, on October 14; and the Greek meeting in the Winchester street church on Oct. 21. The opening meeting for all these nationalities, both men and women, takes place in the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street on Oct. 14.

One feature of the work, which added largely to its success last year, is the series of social evenings that are given for the different national groups.

These social evenings are to be continued this year, at least one being given to every group each month, while extra stereopticon lectures and entertainment features will be added as occasion permits.

Elementary and advanced English, civics, history, and preparation for the taking out of naturalization papers make up the curriculum of the classes, and as many of the pupils are hardly able to read and write in their own language, the methods used are marked by simplicity and call for patience.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

**HOTELS**

**SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER**

**IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS**

**BRETTON WOODS**

**THE MOUNT WASHINGTON**

**W.M.S. KENNEY, MGR.**

**OPEN UNTIL OCT. 21st.**

**THE PEPPERIDGE CUP**

**IDEAL TOUR**

**NEW YORK** **BOSTON**

Bretton Woods is only 8 1/2 hours from Boston. Through Pullman Service.

**EDUCATIONAL**

**Short Story Writing**

A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the Short Story. Taught by J. Berg Esenwein, Editor of the Short Story Magazine. Over one hundred professors of Short Story writing in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, Yale, and other leading colleges. Write today for the HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 971, Springfield, Mass.

**What Are You Doing for Your Boy?**

Put him under teachers who understand and love boys in a school that stands for Thoroughness. Personal Attention. Individual Instruction. Fall and Spring terms. Worcester, Wisconsin. Winter term on Florida East Coast. Address: KEEWATIN ACADEMY, 1416 Masonic Temple, Chicago. Central 3029.

**AD MEN WILL MEET  
TO PLAN BALTIMORE  
GATHERING IN JUNE**

BALTIMORE, Md.—At the meeting of the committee on display of advertising to be held here Oct. 18 details will be arranged for the exhibit of advertising which will be held in connection with the ninth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America at Baltimore next June. This exhibit will require not less than 20,000 square feet of wall space and considerable floor space.

Twelve departments are included in this exhibit, including those of business printing and literature, under the direction of Henry L. Johnson of Buffalo, N. Y.; magazine advertising, under the direction of Richard H. Waldo of the Quoin Club, New York; newspaper advertising, under the direction of J. W. Adams, of the Daily Newspaper Club, New York; paper lithography, under the direction of Albert de Montuzin, Cincinnati; advertising novelties, under the direction of H. B. Hardenburg, New York; street car advertising, under the direction of M. L. Havey, New York; calendars, under the direction of Theodore R. Gerlach, Joliet, Ill.; paper and materials for advertising, under the direction of H. A. Olmstead, Dallas, Tex.; metal, cardboard and miscellaneous signs, under the direction of Lowellyn E. Pratt, New York. Grafton B. Perkins of Baltimore is chairman of this committee, all of whom will attend the meeting in Baltimore on the 18th of this month.

The directors of the 12 departments, among whom are numbered several of the most prominent men in their respective branches, have been for several months planning their individual exhibits and many most interesting features have been outlined. J. W. Adams, for example, director of newspaper advertising, plans to show a full-page advertisement from a metropolitan store which will indicate every step in its development. This exhibit will show how the data is obtained from the store buyers, how the advertisement is first roughly planned, then the uncorrected proofs from the newspaper, the "O. K." of each buyer to his own items, the first corrected proof and how each department represented in the advertisement was charged with its own proportionate part of the expense.

**REAL ESTATE**

**FOR SALE**—Nine-room house at Shawmut Beach on Narragansett Bay; all modern improvements; price \$3800. Apply JOHN D. SAWYER, Pawtucket, R. I.

**ARTHUR W. TEMPLE**  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
TEMPLE ST., READING, TEL. 233-5.

**WALTER K. BADGER**  
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
Reading St., Tel. Office 123, Res. 185.

**REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS**

**FOR SALE**—Wilmette, Ill. Home of 10 rooms on lot 37' x 217'; best location; house has three bath rooms, two extra lavatories, hardwood floors throughout, central heating system with Power's automatic heat regulators, gas and electric illumination; everything strictly modern; garage with chauffeur's quarters upstairs, barn for three horses. Owner must sell because leaving state. A genuine bargain, \$12,900. Address V. 41, Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.

**FARM LANDS—OREGON**

**OREGON PROPERTY**  
Quick sale imperative, all or part of my 42-acre ranch on Rogue river, 1 1/2 miles from center of Grants Pass, part in bear-hunt, excellent soil, good improvements. For terms and particulars address L. C. McCABE, 801 Alberta st., Portland, Oregon.

**REAL ESTATE—WASH.—MONTANA**

**GRAIN, STOCK, HAY, alfalfa** ranches and timber claims. Irrigated, non-irrigated and sub-irrigated lands now at prices that will net substantial returns on investment. Little cash. CLINE, 710 Realty bldg., Spokane, Wash.

**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES**

Oxford 259-L. Res. 142 Summer st., Malden. Malden Tel. 305-4.

**Specialty Investment Properties**  
**MRS. S. E. STEVENS & CO.**  
Real Estate, Mortgages  
Insurance, Care of Estates.  
Special Commissioner.  
903 COLONIAL BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.  
Member Woman's Board of Trade.

**INSURANCE**

Phones—Wahash 93, Drexel 7027  
**SAMUEL GRAHAM**  
Loan Dept. Insurance in All Its Branches  
1935 Insurance Exchange, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO

**FOR SALE**

I am not taking orders for Baldwin Apples to be shipped on or before the first week in November. All apples will be hand-picked, good size, carefully packed free from worm holes and bruises. First-class fruit guaranteed. Price \$3.75 per barrel and \$1.25 per bushel box. HERBERT A. THAYER, Fruit Acres, Harvard, Mass.

**SAFETY RAZOR BLADES**

**ANY BLADE SHARPENED**  
Guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded; mail orders returned postpaid. HUB RAZOR BLADE SHARPENING CO., 49 Causeway St., Boston.

**AUTOMOBILES**

**LEARN TO DRIVE AN AUTOMOBILE**  
IN SIX LESSONS  
MR. REID, 274 W. Newton st., Boston, opp. Mechanics bldg. Formerly instructor at Y. M. C. A. Auto School.

**MUSICAL ARTISTS**

**MABEL STROCK**  
Lyric Soprano  
Concert and Oratorio Singer, Teacher of Voice Posing, 232 W. 104th St., New York City. Phone Riverside 8108.

**FRENCH LESSONS**

**FRENCH LANGUAGE CLASSES** or private lessons in conversation and grammar; beginners or advanced pupils. ADLE PLATT, 1130 E. 43d St., Chicago. Tel. Oak 3254.

**APPLES**

I am not taking orders for Baldwin Apples to be shipped on or before the first week in November. All apples will be hand-picked, good size, carefully packed free from worm holes and bruises. First-class fruit guaranteed. Price \$3.75 per barrel and \$1.25 per bushel box. HERBERT A. THAYER, Fruit Acres, Harvard, Mass.

**SAFETY RAZOR BLADES**

**ANY BLADE SHARPENED**  
Guaranteed to shave better than new or money refunded; mail orders returned postpaid. HUB RAZOR BLADE SHARPENING CO., 49 Causeway St., Boston.

**AUTOMOBILES**

**LEARN TO DRIVE AN AUTOMOBILE**  
IN SIX LESSONS  
MR. REID, 274 W. Newton st., Boston, opp. Mechanics bldg. Formerly instructor at Y. M. C. A. Auto School.

**MUSICAL ARTISTS**

**MABEL STROCK**  
Lyric Soprano  
Concert and Oratorio Singer, Teacher of Voice Posing, 232 W. 104th St., New York City. Phone Riverside 8108.

**FRENCH LESSONS**

**FRENCH LANGUAGE CLASSES** or private lessons in conversation and grammar; beginners or advanced pupils. ADLE PLATT, 1130 E. 43d St., Chicago. Tel. Oak 3254.

**SHOE CLUB MEN  
TO HONOR FLAG**

"Stars and Stripes night" will be observed by the Boston Boot & Shoe Club, in connection with its opening dinner of the season at Hotel Somerset, on Oct. 16. The club will in this way manifest its sympathy with the patriotic movement inaugurated in Lawrence last week.

Michael A. Scanlon, mayor of that city, has been invited and invitations will be sent to the mayors of several shoe and leather manufacturing cities in the state that are facing the same problem that exists in Lawrence.

Alfred W. Donovan will preside, and the speaker will be D. Chauncey Brewer of Boston, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants.

**KANSAS BANKS MAKE GAINS**

TOPEKA, Kan.—For the second time in two years Kansas state bank deposits exceeded \$100,000,000, an increase of \$7,500,000 in three months. The national banks have deposits nearly as large.

**LIBRARY CLUB'S  
TOPICS FOR MEET**

SOUTHAMPTON, Mass.—In the town hall here the Western-Massachusetts Library Club will hold its fall meeting tomorrow. Features of the morning session, at 10:30, include an address of welcome by F. E. Judd, trustee of the Southampton public library, and a general discussion on book selection, children's work and pay collections. The discussion will be led by Frank Wilcox of Holyoke.

The program beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon is: "With the Book Wagon in Connecticut," by Mrs. Bell H. Johnson, inspector of Connecticut Free Library Commission; "The Rural in Literature," by George N. Holcomb, lecturer in history at the Massachusetts Agricultural college.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

**Riverbank on the Charles**

**APARTMENTS IN BEXLEY HALL**  
Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or F. W. NORRIS & CO., 649 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

**IN BROOKLINE HILLS SECTION**  
Single frame dwelling of 12 rooms and bath; very well located; near steam and electric cars, schools, etc. This very attractive property will be rented to a desirable family at a nominal rental; interior decoration to suit tenant.

**J. EDWARD KIRKER**  
Village Square, Brookline  
Tel. Brookline 3030, 3131

**TO BE LET**

4, 5 and 6 room apartments with all modern improvements; steam heat; janitor service; 1880 Commonwealth st., Chestnut Hill avenue, facing park and Reservoir. Apply on premises.

**Brookline Apartments**

TO LET—7 and 8 sunny rooms, 3 in front, piazza, splendid location; rent \$55-65. See Janitor, 22 Clifton rd., Rossmore car to Winthrop rd., or apply A. C. CHISHOLM, 1090 Beacon st.

**BACK BAY**

TO LET—New apartments of 3 rooms and large kitchenette, \$40 to \$60. Apply on the premises, 100 St. Marys st., cor. of Beacon st.

**SMALL SUITES**

Steam-heated, with private bath and kitchenette, gas range, continuous hot water. See building agent, 200 St. F. A. NOYES, 714 Old South Bldg.

**TO LET—92 MARLBOROUGH STREET**  
CORNHILL SUITE  
8-ROOM SUITE, \$45  
In two-family house, latest improvements. Inquire 98 Melville ave. Phone 508 Dorchester.

**APARTMENTS—CHICAGO**

NORMAL AVE., 7710, 2d fl., 4 beautiful light rooms; bath; 3 clothes closets; hardwood floors; keys on premises.

**BOOKS**

**Old and New**  
A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals  
Back Numbers of Leading Magazines  
FOUNTAIN PEN  
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence invited.

**SMITH & McCANCE**  
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS  
38 Broadfield St., Boston  
Telephone your orders—Toll Hill 2221

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**

**INVESTMENT**—If you want an investment secured by real estate that pays 10% a year, is perfectly safe, where you can get your money back at the end of each year, if you want it or can leave it invested as you wish, any amount from \$100 up; has paid 10% cash dividends for the past six years; bank references; write to READY SECURITIES COMPANY, People's Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—Man, some business ability, with about \$100 cash to engage in waste paper business; prefer a man who can devote his time to the business; fullest investigation invited before money is invested. E. F. VAUGHAN, 8 Delaware Pl., Chicago.

**Book & Art Exchange**

Well established and one of the largest in middle West. Will sell at very reasonable price. Address 849 Monitor office.

**SPORTING GOODS STORE**—Low price this month; owner desires to join family in Cal. F. A. CLOUGH, Marlboro, Mass.

**ROOMS**

**BACK BAY, 38 WESTLAND AVE.**  
TWO AND THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette.

**BEACON ST., near Massachusetts Ave.**  
One large furnished room with private bath, two single ones; sunny, large closets. Tel. B. 2078-M.

**BROOKLINE**  
ROOM TO RENT in private family. Apply 3 Netherlands rd., suite 2.

**FURNISHED ROOMS**, every convenience, \$3 per week, \$2 per month. COM-MONWEALTH BACHELOR APTS., Phone 2262 Brookline.

**LARGE SQUARE ROOM FOR RENT**—32 Bird st., Dorchester, Mass.; 10 minutes from Boston.

**NEWBURY ST., 9**—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. 21867.

**ROXBURY, 13 Sunnyside St.**—Two furnished rooms, one with sleeping porch, the other with four windows; telephone service; take any Jamaica Plain car except South Huntington ave.

**ST. STEPHEN ST., 76**—Desirable rooms to let to permanent business people; also tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 5274-R.

**BOARD AND ROOMS**

**BROOKLINE**—Two large, comfortable rooms, with alcove, open fireplace, private lavatory, excellent board; unusually attractive, splendid location. 45 Vernon st., Tel. 2018-M.

**ST. ROTOLPH ST., 136**, cor. of Cumberland—Rooms with board; ideal location, pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, excellent table. Tel. B. 5157-M.

**BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED**

**WANTED**—Room with breakfast and supper for bachelor; private family preferred; within 30 minutes trolley or steam from Boston Common if out of town, will pay \$8 weekly; references. Address V 40, Monitor Office.

**ROOMS—NEW YORK**

**NEW ROCHELLE**—Desirable sunny room, bath, steam heat, tel., board, \$7 and \$8. B 12, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

**ROOMS**  
Furnished; 3 minutes from 137th st. subway. Residence, 614 W. 138th st.

**ROOMS—CHICAGO**

**TO RENT** to lady desiring real home on South side, splendid neighborhood, attractive front room; steam heat; \$2.50 week. Excellent meals immediate vicinity. 53rd St. C. K. EASTMAN. Phone Midway 7422.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**

**DIAMOND CORSET SHIELDS**

Prevent corset steel or bones from breaking through. Save a new dress and underwear. Washable. Fit snugly on any corset. Double the corset's life. At stores or by mail. Ladies' plain, 35c a pair; lace trimmed, 50c a pair. Silk lace trimmed, 75c a pair.

**MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY**  
7 W. 23d Street, New York City

**The "CURLA"**  
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and puffs. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. All stores or 23c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

**MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY**  
Sole mfrs., 7 W. 23d St., New York City.

**Singer's Hat Bleachery**

Ladies' Velour, Felt and Beaver Hats Cleaned, Dyed and Relocated in Latest Styles

149 Tremont St., Cor. West St.  
Lawrence Building, Room 407, Boston

**"THAT SOMETHING NEW"**  
High Class Dressmaking at Moderate Prices  
**KAUFMAN & PERGUSON**  
(Mrs. Ferguson late of Mrs. Driscoll)

**MILLINERY—NEW YORK**

**New York Millinery**  
Miss E. Brown  
Knebe Bldg., Rooms 601, 437 Fifth Ave., New York  
Latest styles. Suitable for Mail order. Finest materials. Orders promptly filled.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**

**A. E. STODDARD & CO**  
Decorators and Fainters  
85 Purchase St., Boston

**PURE OLD PROCESS LINSEED OIL**  
In 5 gal. and barrel lots. ANKENY LINSEED CO., Des Moines, Ia.

**PLUMBING**

**McMahon & Jaques**  
HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS  
Established 1806  
Tel. 426 B. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

**FURNITURE**

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS, CATTLE, FURNITURE CO., 371 TREMONT ST., TEL. TREMONT 982**

**CHIMNEY SWEEPS**

**CHIMNEY SWEEP**  
Consult W. H. Smith Co. If your chimney has a poor draft, or needs to be swept or repaired; we do work in Boston or suburbs. 10 Chauncy pl., Jamaica Plain. Telephone 525-W. Jamaica.

**PATENTS**

**C. S. GOODING** Mechanical Engineer  
Registered PATENTS  
28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

**LAWYERS**

**VIRGIL H. CLYMER**  
THOMAS W. DIXSON  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law  
628 Quincy Bldg., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

**EDWARD A. BURNETT**  
Attorney-at-Law, State and Federal Court Practice.  
Plymouth, Mass.

**WILLIAM C. MAYNE**  
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law  
1000 Philadelphia, Pa.

**LEX N. MITCHELL** Lawyer  
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

**ELIJAH C. WOOD**  
Attorney and Counselor  
20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

**FREDERICK A. BANGS**  
LAWYER Bldg., Chicago

**ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.**

**DENTISTRY**

**D. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL**  
Tel. O. 1250-149 Tremont St.  
Rooms 910, 911, Lawrence Bldg., Boston

**DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT**  
1006 Mass. Temple  
Phone Central 5691 CHICAGO

**DR. AVA H. H. NUMBERS**  
308 Frost Bldg.  
A-2103 LOS ANGELES, CAL. Parkway 1326

**AGENTS WANTED**

Local and Neighborhood Agents Wanted—Most powerful efficient Hand Vacuum Cleaner made (separate sweeper type); sample at wholesale price; work all or part time; first applicant secures exclusive agency. Yarker Manufacturing Co., 1084 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

**AGENTS WANTED** for a quick, easy to sell proposition that offers 100 per cent profit to agents. This is strictly A. home proposition.

**M. J. CALLAHAN & CO.**  
206 N. Second st., Champlain, Ill.

**HELP WANTED—MALE**

**WANTED**—Stock man for large market who has some knowledge of poultry and vegetables; good place for the right man. X 25, Monitor Office.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**TEACHER**—Experienced, desires position in or near Boston. Tutor, in school, or class at home. Manufacturing, elementary or advanced English, botany, general subjects. Refs. Address X 34, Monitor office.

**EUROPEAN ADVERTISING**

**BOARDERS WANTED**

**LONDON**, 24 Redcliffe Gardens, So. Kensington, S. W.—Superior board, residence conveniently situated; terms moderate.



The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

*BOSTON AND N. E.*

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

**SECRETARY OR MANAGER** wishes position; experience and expertness needed; references. FRANK STUPEP, 141 Milk st., P. O. 312, Boston.

**SHUTTLE** (s. c. or d. c. bookkeeper); 30, married residence Watertown; \$13-16, excellent experience and references. JAMES M. HARRIS, 178 Washington St. (no fees charged), 3 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

**STEWARDING ROOM CLERK** for work at night, 25, single, residence at \$12 and up. Mention 7893, STATE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER** (25), experienced, desires good opening; secretarial work preferred; best references. JOHN MITCHELL, 100 South St., Boston.

**STENOGRAPHER—Age 30**, married, residence city; \$15-\$18. Mention, 7890, STATE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

**STENOGRAPHER** (25), experienced, desires good opening; secretarial work preferred; best references. JOHN MITCHELL, 120 Durham st., Boston.

**STUDENT of Mass. Normal Art** desires employment after school hours; no fee; Boston; 44 Summer st., West L. M. BROWN, 44 Summer st., West L.

**STUDENT** desires employment; suitable him to continue his education. M. LAWRENCE, 163 Mt. St., S. Boston.

**STUDENT at N. E. Cons. of Music** desires position as teacher; very capable; familiar with pay roll and general work; good references. HERBERT W. WOOD, 218 Y. M. C. Club, Cambridge.

**TUNER and repairer (piano)** plays, restores and Voconion organ) wants position; references. FREDERICK WOLL, 34 Jaques av., Worcester, Mass.

**WANTED BY WEST INDIA MAN**, position as cook; references. WM. STROUDE, 45 Parish Everett, Mass.

**WATCHMAN-BUTLER—Position** desired; references. J. GREENE, 26 Buckingham st., Boston.

**WATCHMAKER—Young man, 18 yrs** experience; wishes permanent position; repairs; French watchmaking; can take charge of store; all day; references. JOHN SPECK, 32 Temple st., Boston.

**WATCHMAN—Competent man** (color) desires position, or would work in color; references. WILLIAM NELSON, Camden st., Boston.

**WINDOW TRIMMER** would like w. evenings, or would take permanent position; references. EDWARD SMILEY, 11 Rutland st., Boston.

**WORK** wanted as mason's tender; masonry finish, or by day or hour; references. W. GLEASON, 434 Columbus av., Boston.

**WIREMAN AND ELECTRICIAN HELPER** (20), will work at any kind mechanical work; single; residence convenient; references. GEORGE A. RAY, 78 State street. Mention No. 7.

**EXCELLENT FREE EMP. OFFICE** (service) for men, women, children, colored. 10 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

**YOUNG MAN** (31, single), temperate, desires position on gentleman's place; unobtainable; references. P. P. FORD, 120 Lawrence st., Roxbury.

**YOUNG MAN** (20) with 2 years' experience at engraving and in retail jewelry business, would like position. P. H. HANCOCK, 100 Franklin st., Newcomb.

**YOUNG MAN, 2 years'** experience porting daily news, wants position; g habits; A! references. E. W. HUNT, 100 Franklin st., Newcomb.

**YOUNG MAN** (19), educated, well trained, clean-cut, excellent habits, strictly reliable, would like to learn business, no salary; references. ADAM ADAMS, 17 Myrtle st., Winchester, Mass.

**YOUNG MAN** (21) wants position in store; good English; or Maryland; references. JAMES SCHAFFNER, 42 Unionpk. Boston.

**YOUNG MAN** (colored) desires position; references; reasonable wages; active first two weeks for privilege of being paid; references. NEWCOMB, Roxbury, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE**

**ADDRESSER—Experienced** Protestant woman wishes employment addressing religious societies in all branches; willing writing of any kind. MISS A. COOPER, 58 Winthrop st., Suite 3, Roxbury, Mass.

**AMERICAN PRINTER** desires position of relation; gentle; housework or care of children in small family. MISS A. PRICE, 4 Grant st., pl., Walpole, Mass.

**AMERICAN PRINTER**, refined, educated, desires employment of any kind; would take position as stewardess in hotel or restaurant; references. ALFREY, R. F. D. No. 1, Meredith, N. H.

**A REFINED LADY** wishes situation as companion to elderly lady or child; references. MARY ARMSTRONG, 117 W. Newton Boston.

**ASSISTANT BAKER** or meat cook; position; no Sunday work. MAHALEY, 46 Union pk., Boston.

**ATTENDANT**, experienced, wants position; good references; references. MISS M. LACLAN, 84 Gainboro st., Boston.

**ATTENDANT—American woman** wishes position; elderly person or invalid; special care; best references. SARAH A. HIGGINS, 36 Williams st., Cambridge.

**ATTENDANT-HOUSEKEEPER—L** with practical experience desires position in small adult family. Address A. H. LEE, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

**ATTENDANT—Position** wanted by married, conscientious American woman, wishing to make herself useful to old people; permanent home; mental; best references. LUCIE BLANCHET, 203-Mt. St., Boston.

**BOOKKEEPER** (d. e.), experienced, desires position with good house; references. SUSAN FULTON, 64 Highland st., Roxbury, Mass.

**BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER** desire position with a reliable firm; experience 10 years; references. MISS L. ADAMS, 94 St. Botolph st., Boston.

**BUSINESS WOMAN**, responsibility accepted; willing the public, well educated and good address, desires half day position; references. Miss E. H. HARRISON, mornings preferred. M. J. HARRISON, 141 Everett av., So. Framingham.

**CABABLE WOMAN** wants morning afternoon work, care of apartments; would take fine laundry home or do day's work. JOSEPH JOHNSON, 57 Norway st., suite 2, Boston.

**CAPABLE AND EDUCATED WOMAN** desires position as housekeeper or companion in home with children; references. MISS M. E. GERT, reference. MISS STEVENS, Central delivery, Bridgeport Conn.

**CARETAKER** (Englishwoman) wants position with fire for pension or part time during owner's absence; Boston or suburbs. MISS E. PHIPPS, 49 Yorkville, North Adams, Mass.

**CARETAKER—Woman** desires work caring for children at their homes afternoons and evenings. MRS. INA WATERS, 10 N. Main St., Malden, Mass.

**CELLIST**, just completed all studies in music; desires winter work. MISS MESSEUR, 134 Clifton st., Malden, Mass.

**CHAMBERMAID—Colored girl**, neat, capable, wishes chambermaid or morning work; references. AGNES KELLS, 31 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

**CLEANING**, washing windows, etc., day wanted by woman. MRS. CARROLL, 44 Fulda st., Roxbury, Mass.







# Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston	Boston	Chicago, Ill.	Chicago, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.	San Diego, Cal.	Pasadena, Cal.
<b>ACCOUNT BOOKS</b> ARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requesters demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492. <b>ANDIRONS</b> NDIRON, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS. B. F. MACY, 10 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3609. <b>ART</b> O. CUSUMANO, Importer Florentine Specialties, 336 Boylston st., Boston; 32 Union sq., New York. <b>ART CALENDARS DE LUXE</b> Also Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards. Exclusive monthly service for advertisers. RUPERT A. AIRBALEN, 57 Dorchester Ave. Ext., Boston, Mass. <b>ARTIST</b> PICTURES, MOTTOES, SOUVENIRS. Celluloid Markers 25c. Steel 50c. Tearle Student's Desk \$2.50. Cat. free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass. <b>ARTISTS' MATERIALS</b> CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Souvenir Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Bromfield st. <b>AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOW SHADES</b> W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies. <b>BIBLES</b> MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 4 Bromfield st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8. <b>BRASS CRAFT</b> J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue. <b>BRUSH SHOPS</b> G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., Boston—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chammo Skins. <b>CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES</b> J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing. <b>CARPET BEATING</b> ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., Carpet Beating, Naphtha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070. <b>CLOTHING—WET WEATHER</b> RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston. <b>CUSTOM CORSETS</b> LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HER MONSA," ready-to-wear corsets. MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston st., Boston. <b>CUTLERY</b> J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makes. <b>DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS</b> ROBESPIERRE COLLARS, the latest neckwear for ladies. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts Ave. <b>FLORIST</b> "CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park st., Hay, 2311. A. COPLIN, 907 Boylston st., Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. 1957. <b>FURNITURE</b> MACY BOOKCASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACY-STEPHEN MORRIS CO., 49 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON. <b>FURNITURE EXCHANGE</b> NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOME, HOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change ours for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 51-53 Beverly st., 21ch. 2777. <b>GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES</b> HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candelsticks, and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired. <b>GROCERS</b> YOU GET QUALITY AT COST. ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store. <b>HAIR WORK</b> COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders solicited. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple pl., formerly 48 Winter st. <b>HARDWARE</b> J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' and GENERAL HARDWARE. <b>HATTERS</b> WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retanned, hunched and bound while you wait, 50c. <b>"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE."</b> NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS. <b>IMPORTERS</b> RUSSIAN, EMBROIDERIES, Hand-made Laces, Toys, 420 Boylston st., Boston, retail; 12 W. 31st st., New York, wholesale. <b>KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS</b> <b>"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR, PLEASE."</b> NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS. <b>LAUNDRY</b> CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington av.—Ladies' work a specialty: cleansing, dyeing, Tel. 576 R. B. B. <b>LUNCHEON AND CATERING</b> McDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 TREMONT ST., BOSTON Order Dept., Oxford 438 <b>MILLINERY</b> STUDIO MILLINERY—Sale on trimmed millinery; hats made to order and remodeled a specialty. RM. 34, 110 Tremont. <b>PATTERNS</b> T. TAYLOR SCHOOL BON TON PATTERNS of all kinds drafted and fitted. Forms. 500 Boylston st.	<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES</b> THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames. <b>PICTURES AND FRAMES</b> W. J. GARDNER COMPANY, 408 Boylston st., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames. <b>PLUMBERS</b> JOHN CRAWFORD CO., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. Est. 1865, 11 Howard st., Tel. 1416 Hay. <b>RESTAURANTS</b> WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 96 Milk street, Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY. FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S LUNCH, 1036 Boylston st., Boston. Lunches to take out. OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11:30 to 2:30 upstairs. <b>RUBBER STAMPS</b> RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC., UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington st., Tel. Main 1728. Send for catalogue. <b>RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS</b> ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 128A Tremont st., Tel. OX. 1025. Works 126 Dartmouth st., Tel. TR. 2481-J. <b>STEEL AND RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS</b> ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington st., opp. Adams st. subway station. Dog Collars. We MARK our DOG COLLARS free. <b>TAILORS</b> We invite inspection of our FALL WOOLENS. MAKE K. S. Y. FINE TAILORS, 3 Park Street, Boston. Telephone <b>TYPEWRITERS</b> YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 4, South No. 2. AM. W. MACH. CO., 35 Bromfield st. <b>WALL PAPER</b> AUGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles at highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them. THOMAS F. SWAN, 24 Cornhill, Boston. The most complete stock of fine and medium grades of WALL PAPER.	<b>ART</b> BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE—Pictures, helpful books and cards. Send for catalogue. 304 S. E. Madison st. <b>CANDIES AND ICE CREAM</b> H. B. MILLER & CO.—QUALITY Makers of Fine Candies, Ice Creams, Fruit Ices and Fancy Drinks. Parties served. Candy a specialty. 3214-16 N. Clark st. Phone Lake View 2357. <b>CARPET AND RUG CLEANING</b> D. H. SHOUKRAH, Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Repaired. 1332 East 47th Street, Oakland 1801. <b>CLEANERS</b> WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings, 6350 Madison ave. Tel. Hyde Park 718. <b>CORSETS</b> MISS J. PREHENSEN, Howd Corsets, Accessories and Lingerie. 108 N. State. 732 Stewart Bldg. WANDA KORTEN, 909-910 Kessler bldg., N. E. cor. Madison st. and Washburn ave. <b>DENTISTS</b> Removal Notice. DR. ALDEN R. NEWLIN, 108 State St. Tel. Cent. 4940 <b>DRESS SHOPS</b> FLANDERS, 222 S. MICHIGAN BLVD., Individual Designs—Gowns and Frocks <b>FURS</b> E. WAINWRIGHT, Exclusive Fur Store, 3037 Drexel Blvd. Phone Drexel 1114 <b>GIFT SHOP</b> KADE-ODD KRAFT SHOP, Art Novelties, Baskets and Neckwear, 3948 Cottage Grove, Drexel Bank Bldg. <b>GOWN MAKERS AND TAILORS</b> LAURENCE H. ZEISS, Suite 1612, Heyworth Building, New scientific way, two fittings. Ladies' plain suit \$35.00 up; on 45 hours' notice. Phone Randolph 1174. <b>GOWNS &amp; FASHIONABLE COSTUMES</b> MORTON & MORTON, Makers of Hats and Gowns, including Tailor Suits, Afternoon Frocks for \$5.00 and up. 111 So. Oak Park Ave., Oak Park <b>HATS</b> KORTEN—HATS, 909-910 Kessler bldg., N. E. cor. Madison st. and Washburn ave. In addition to the exquisite and distinctive models which we import direct, we are showing hats of unequalled value from \$6 to \$18. <b>HATS—GOWNS—WRAPS</b> MAUD JEANETTE PEAK, 1342 E. 47th St. Phone Kenwood 3042 <b>LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR</b> WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repasting and pressing. 1400 East Forty-seventh st., Chicago. <b>LADIES' HAT SHOP</b> FRANCES VEACH, 1332 EAST 47TH STREET, Individually in Design and Style <b>REGENT HAT SHOP</b> Importer & Designer, 4724 MADISON AVE. <b>LAUNDRY</b> PURITY LAUNDRY, 111 Foster ave., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call Fullerton to Devon ave.; Tel. Edge. 4200. <b>MEN'S TAILOR</b> FRANK A. ROSE, Artist Tailor, 310 Maders Bldg., 5 S. Wabash Ave. Tel. Randolph 1001 <b>MILLINERY</b> For the distinctive unusual hat. DUCHESNEAU, 1330 E. 47th Street. LACY & CO., Importers and Designers, 95 Mentor Building, 39 South State Street <b>THE MISSISS GHOEKN</b> Exclusive Millinery—Reasonable Prices, 1008 W. 12th St., Blvd. Phone Seeley 4307. <b>MRS. J. P. GIBSON</b> EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY, 1414 E. 47th Street. Phone Oakland 1872 <b>MISS J. SENNOLTZ</b> EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY, 4705 Lake Ave. Phone Oakland 2883 <b>NEEDLECRAFT SHOP</b> IMPORTERS, Lingerie waists, negligees, neckwear and monogramming order work a specialty. Children's garments. 717-718 Venetian Building. <b>PAINTING AND DECORATING</b> OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper. 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635. <b>PHOTOGRAPHY</b> FOR HIGH-CLASS PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY, for kodak supplies and kodak work our name has always stood for quality and dependability. KRAUSS STUDIO, 4518 Evanston ave., Chicago. <b>PRINTERS</b> L. W. Becker, Pres. G. F. Becker, Sec. Treas. Phone Harrison 7450 <b>THE BREYER PRINTING CO.</b> 625 FEDERAL ST., CHICAGO. Fine Catalog, Color and Job Printing <b>RESTAURANTS</b> <b>THE KNOX LUNCH CLUB</b> For Men and Women, 20 E. Randolph st., CHICAGO <b>STORAGE</b> W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC., Fireproof Storage and Transfer Department, Main and Belvidere St., Richmond, Va.	<b>ROOFERS</b> GEO. A. KYLE, 736 Belmont Ave. Phone Graceland 3608. Shingle and Ready Roofing Chicago and All Suburbs <b>TAILORS (LADIES)</b> Keister's Ladies' Tailoring College—Marie Bulwer, Principal, Oakland Music Hall bldg., 3077 Cottage Grove, cor. 40th st. <b>UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING</b> Upholstering and furniture repairing; planes polished. HENRY WHALUND, 3320 N. Clark St. Phone Lake View 562. <b>Denver, Colo.</b> <b>AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES</b> W. C. HENDRIE RUBBER CO., Republic Tires—Quality, 1236-40 Broadway, Denver <b>BOOKS AND PERIODICALS</b> THE PRATT BOOK STORE, Books and Stationery, Phone Champa 2303, 1224 15th St. <b>BOOKS AND PIANOS</b> BOOKS, Lesson Markers, Pianos. Special attention to mail orders. THE MAPLE MUSIC CO., 412 16th St. <b>DEPARTMENT STORES</b> A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., COR. OF 16TH AND STOUT STS., DENVER—The store that recognizes no transaction completed until the customer is absolutely satisfied. <b>HAIR STORE</b> HAINES HAIR STORE, 327 16th St.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work. <b>MILLINERY AND FURS</b> THE LYMAN MILLINERY CO., 1120 16th St.—The largest line of popular priced Millinery and Furs in Denver; wholesale and retail. <b>MUSICAL INSTRUCTION</b> EDWARD B. FLECK, Concert Pianist and Teacher of Artistic Piano Playing, 1527 High st., near Colfax ave., Tel. York 881. <b>PHOTOGRAPHER</b> HIGHEST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS at reasonable prices. R. S. HOPKINS, 1229 16th St. Phone Main 1885. <b>REAL ESTATE</b> THE W. T. CRAFT REALTY CO., 171 Stout St. Phone Main 7373. Insurance Loans, Rentals. Estab. 25 Years. <b>STONE CONTRACTORS</b> HERBERT MANN, 1st and Larimer Streets, All Kinds of Concrete and Stone Work <b>TAILORS</b> NATHAN BROS., 201-204 Colorado Building, Denver, Col.	<b>BAKERY</b> WOMAN'S EXCHANGE—Home cooked meals. Bread, cakes and pastry sold at counter. 815 Third ave. <b>BOOK AND ART SHOP</b> BOOKS, Mottoes, Cards, Pictures, Lesson Markers, etc. THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 705 Haight blvd., Seattle. <b>CAFETERIA</b> BIRD'S CAFETERIA, Refined Place to Eat, Union Street—Opposite Postoffice <b>CHILDREN'S OUTITTERS</b> COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES, to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1327 Second Ave. <b>CLEANING AND DYEING</b> EANTORIUM DYE WORKS, downtown office 1419 Fourth Ave., phone Main 7686. Wagon will call. <b>CLOTHING</b> MEN'S UPSTAIRS CLOTHIER, Less expensive, hence lower price. LUNQU/IST, 204 Empress Bldg. <b>CORSETS</b> AGENT for the GOODWIN and other first-class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to \$25.00. MME. A. MORRILL, 1227 Second Ave. <b>DENTISTS</b> FRANK HORTON KYLE, D.M.D., 403 Burke Bldg. Phone Main 8849 DR. FRANK S. SMITH, 514-515 ALASKA BLDG., Phone Main 748 <b>ENGRAVING</b> STATIONERY, Cards, Announcements, Invitations, Embossing, QUALITY PRESS ENGRAVING CO., 1012 2d ave. Main 4129. <b>GROCERIES</b> BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT ROOK BROS., 509 BROADWAY, Phone Main 1620 <b>HAIRDRESSING</b> MAY HELLAND'S HAIR STORE, 1301 Second ave.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring; all kinds of hair work. THE ETEL PARLORS, 311 Eitel Bldg., cor. Second and Pike St.—Hair goods made to order. <b>HARDWARE</b> WHITTON HARDWARE COMPANY, 108-110 FIRST AVE. SOUTH, Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Sporting Goods. <b>HOTELS</b> HOTEL MADISON, cor. 5th and Madison—Modern, comfortable rooms at reasonable rates for permanent people. <b>ICE CREAM PARLOR</b> <b>STOKES</b> Ice Cream—Candies—Light Lunches, 912 SECOND AVE. <b>LAUNDRIES</b> NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY, 1807 BERRY AVE. Phone Main 5479 CITY OF PARIS FRENCH HAND LAUNDRY, 1313 East Madison St. Phone East 2299 SUPERIOR LAUNDRY, EAST 531 High grade work. Wagons and Autos all over the city <b>MILLINERY</b> BASQUETTE MILLINERY PARLORS, Exclusive styles, and prices to suit all. 301 Eitel Bldg., Second and Pike. <b>MOVING AND STORAGE</b> FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving, packing, shipping. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLS, Main 2817. <b>PHOTOGRAPHERS</b> HAMILTON STUDIO—High-grade photographic work at reasonable prices. 675-680 Colman bldg. <b>PRINTING</b> SARGENT PRINTING CO., Commercial and society printing, law briefs, pamphlets, etc. 312 Duane Bldg. <b>TAILORS</b> LATEST SHADERS AND WEAVES IN EARLY FALL WOOLENS AT W. H. BUTCHART'S, 1017 THIRD AVE. J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor, Suite 208, Traders Bldg., N. W. Cor. Third and Marion st. VOIGT & CO. L. ESEN, LADIES' TAILORS, 304 Burke Building—Main 512 <b>STATIONERY</b> C. E. DAVIS SUPPLY CO., OFFICE SUPPLIES, 216 Marion St. Main 7985 <b>Detroit, Mich.</b> <b>CATERING AND LUNCHEON</b> BELTRAMINI & RUSH, 292 Woodward ave., Manufacturers of high grade French and American ice creams and ice cream puddings. French pastry and fancy cakes. <b>CORSETS</b> <b>"THE SMART SET CORSET SHOP"</b> CORSETS FROM \$1 to \$25 FLORENCE WOOD & CO., 80 E. BROADWAY, Phone Main 6078 <b>DENTISTS</b> DR. F. W. CHRYDERMAN, 80 E. BROADWAY, Phone Main 3828 <b>FLORISTS</b> FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. Floral decorations. Mail orders filled. FETTERS, 114 Farmer St. <b>GOWNS</b> SUITS and GOWNS altered and modernized. B. HANLON, 206 Washington Arcade, formerly with B. Altman & Co., New York <b>HAIR DRESSING</b> Scalp Massage; Combing, Switches and Puffs made to order. Mail orders solicited. MRS. M. E. ROBINSON, 512 Lincoln ave. Phone Walnut 1683-J. <b>PETTICOATS</b> PETTICOATS made to measure; quality, style and fit guaranteed. THE PETTICOAT SHOP, 246 Washington Arcade.	<b>ACREAGE</b> ACHARGE, homes, business property. Let us send beautiful booklet of San Diego FREE. A. L. ROSS CO., 1028 4th st. <b>ATTORNEYS</b> WARREN E. LIBBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pac. Main 1453, 323 Union bldg., San Diego. <b>BOOKSHOP</b> "COME IN AND BROWSE" at BOOK-LOVER'S SHOP, 323 and C. sts. Books—Stationery—Post Cards. <b>BUILDERS' SUPPLIES</b> WE CARRY a complete line of materials for all building. STAE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., San Diego, Cal. <b>CAFETERIAS</b> THE MORGAN CAFETERIAS, 6th St., near C. & 2d St., near D. San Diego's best for quality and quick service. <b>CLEANERS and DYERS</b> LORY PARISIAN CLEANING CO. We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Your work has no equal. Phones Home 4420, Home 1350, Main 2880. <b>EDUCATIONAL</b> WESTFOLD SCHOOL—Jewelry, Grades, High School, Commercial, Music, Art. 204 4th st. Phone Home 4219. <b>GAS APPLIANCES</b> SAN DIEGO GAS APPLIANCE CO., "Domestic" Gas Ranges, "Geyser" Water Heaters, 909 Sixth st., San Diego, Cal. <b>HARDWARE AND STOVES</b> WE HAVE the finest plant in the West devoted to hardware and related lines. HAZARD, GOULD & CO. <b>INVESTMENTS</b> INFORMATION about investments (7% quarterly), titles, climate, rents, J. F. WILSON, 244 4th St., San Diego, Cal. SAN DIEGO SUBDIVISION CO., (Inc.)—Owners and exclusive agents of choice city and country property. Land investments our specialty. Your inquiries solicited. 203-4 American National Bank bldg. Members San Diego Realty Board. <b>JEWELRY</b> TORRIST SHOP, Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds; expert repairing; Markers, Mottoes, 1022 3rd st., opp. U. S. Grant Hotel. <b>LADIES' TAILORS</b> M. KLEIN, Ladies' Fine Tailoring and Importer, 1319 Fifth st., Phone Home 1842. <b>LUMBER</b> LUMBER and all its products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal. <b>MILLINERY</b> CLARKE, IMPORTER AND LADIES' HATTER, Masonic Temple, 1401 5th st. Home phone 1988. <b>PRINTERS</b> THE CRELLER PRESS, Commercial and Society Printers, superior service, 1324 F St., San Diego. Home Phone 1825. <b>REAL ESTATE</b> L. D. GALE, Real Estate, Rentals, etc. Correspondence solicited. Adams Ave. and 47th st. Phone Main 4262-22. GEORGE W. BROWLER, real estate and investment broker. Fire insurance, loans, notary, taxes paid. Non-resident business attended to. City and country property. 705 Sixth St., San Diego, Cal. REAL ESTATE, Fire Insurance and Investments of all kinds; your patronage solicited. R. H. McFADDEN & CO., 1335 D st. <b>STATIONERY</b> THE ERNSTING COMPANY, Jewelers, Stationery, Opticians, 915-917 5th st., Leading Jewelry Shop <b>TAILORS FOR MEN</b> CORRECT CLOTHES to measure; material and fit guaranteed. C. A. PATTERSON & CO., 1152 5th st. Phone Main 2115 <b>Los Angeles, Cal.</b> <b>ARTS AND CRAFTS</b> QUARTERLY COVERS, Lesson Markers, Books, Mottoes, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 329 H. W. Hellman bldg. <b>ART GALLERY</b> KANSART GALLERY—Pictures, Frames and Mountings, 642 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. Brdway 2334, F. 2703 <b>ART GLASS</b> F. 1117, LOS ANGELES ART GLASS CO., 120 East 9th St. Designers and makers of stained and leaded glass for the church and home. <b>JEWELRY</b> R. E. LEVY, Expert Watch Repairing, High Grade Jewels, 47 S. SPRING ST., Home F. 4554, 457 S. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES H. B. CROUCH CO., JEWELERS, Makers of Exclusive Hand Made Jewelry. Special Order Work a Specialty. 217 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F. 1779 <b>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</b> GEO. H. SHIMMIN, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, 215 WEST THIRD ST. High Grade Goods at Moderate Prices. <b>MILLINERY</b> MARVEL MILLINERY, LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES, 1909—Main 5463, 21-43 So. Broadway TRUITT MILLINERY—Latest styles, popular prices. Opp. Alexandria Hotel, 219 W. 5th st., Los Angeles. Phone F. 5615. <b>SHOES</b> INNES SHOE COMPANY, THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR, A-5074, 238 South Broadway, Main 2101 <b>TAILORS</b> HARTLEY & BECK, MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS, 204-206 LINSNER BLDG., 224 South Spring st., LOS ANGELES, CAL. B. GORDAN, Draper and Tailor, Rooms 300-1-2-3 Union Oil Bldg., 7th and Spring, Los Angeles, Cal. Home Phone A. 3707. Established 1880 <b>WATCH REPAIRING</b> C. H. BRIGDEN—High class watch repairing at reasonable prices. Repair at 428 So. Broadway F-1117, Main 6429 <b>Kansas City, Mo.</b> <b>FUR AND FUR STORAGE</b> FINE FURS. New location. Splendid new refrigerator for storage—only one in city; call and see it. Special prices on alterations. 1105-1107 McGee st., Kansas City, Mo.	<b>ART GOODS</b> SIBLEY BROWN, 204 E. Colorado Street. The Best in Fine Art Goods. <b>BOOTS AND SHOES</b> THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO., 234 E. Colorado Street. THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR. <b>COAL AND WOOD</b> UNION FUEL AND FUEL CO.—Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. 50 East Union Street. Phones 2629. <b>DAIRY</b> THE H. C. HOLLAND DAIRY, Home phone 3664. Strictly first-class products. Satisfaction guaranteed. <b>DRAPERIES</b> GEO. F. LEAVENS & COMPANY, Draperies and Window Shades, 171 South Los Robles Ave. Home Tel. 66. <b>DRY CLEANERS</b> THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS—Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning. 56 Mercantile place. Home Phone 452. <b>DRY GOODS</b> T. W. MATHER CO., Inc. Dry Goods and Ladies' Ready to Wear. <b>EMBROIDERIES</b> "THE LINDEN SHOE" Mrs. Birdsell, Importer of real lace and embroideries. 388 E. Colorado st., Raymond Hotel. C. A. BOSLEY—Importer and Dealer, Chinese, Japanese and Philippine Embroideries, 236 E. Colorado st., Long Beach, Cal. <b>FLORISTS</b> <b>THE ORCHID LEADING FLORISTS</b> <b>HOME-MADE SPECIALTIES</b> MRS. J. D. LACKMAN—Fruit, Sunshine and Angel-Food cakes, also Grape-Fruit Marmalade. Home Phone 3242. <b>INTERIOR DECORATING</b> JOHN D. STAFFORD, Wall Paper and Interior Decorating, 433 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Phone 141. <b>LADIES' FURNISHINGS</b> BLACKMAN, WAISTS, LINGERIE, CORSETS and HOSIERY, 75 N. RAYMOND AVE. ISRAEL'S WOMEN'S WEAR, 90 98 E. Colorado St. <b>LADIES' TAILOR</b> T. TILANDY, 162 Oakdale Avenue, PASADENA, CAL. NEWMAN, LADIES' TAILOR, 28 N. Raymond Ave. Home Phone 3077 <b>LAUNDRY</b> THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry, wet wash and finish d. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing. <b>MARKETS</b> THE CITY MARKET, 115 E. Colorado St. JOHN BREINER, Proprietor. <b>MEN'S CLOTHING &amp; FURNISHINGS</b> BREXWOOD CLOTHES OF QUALITY, 37 N. Raymond Ave. <b>MILLINERY</b> HOWAITER, High Grade Millinery, 292 E. Colorado St. Phone Main 544 <b>STATIONERY</b> <b>"THE BROWN SHOP"</b> Books—Stationery, 190 E. Colorado St. <b>TOILET PARLORS</b> THE MISSISS SCHAUPEL, 244 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Shampooing, manicuring, hair work <b>UPHOLSTERING</b> W. W. SWARTWORTH—34 W. Colorado St. Upholstering, Draperies and Furniture Repairing. <b>Spokane, Wash.</b> <b>ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY</b> FINE PORTRAIT photography, fair prices. Individually carefully portrayed. TREAT ART SHOP, 811 Riverside. Main 3118. <b>BARBER SHOPS</b> KOCH'S BARBER SHOP, Strictly Up to Date, Basement Jameson Bldg., Riverside and Wall <b>CLOTHING</b> WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, We save you \$20 and \$25 Suits. Inspection solicited. 331 Riverside. <b>CLOAKS AND SUITS</b> THIS TRUE you can save one half and more on a Suit. Coat of Dress at the UPSTAIRS STORE. Also Milliner. The Florence Co., THE UPSTAIRS STORE, 405 to 516 Broadway. Bk. Main 978. <b>GROCERS</b> NORTH SIDE MARKET, Turkeys & Poultry. We need Spokane's deliver anywhere. Main 1335 or R. 1214. Monroe & Broadway ROTH'S MARKET GROCERY—Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables; we deliver. Main 5217. In City Market. <b>MAY MANTON PATTERNS</b> FOR PATTERNS from the Woman's Page of the Monitor phone 34 1708, or see BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO. <b>SHOES</b> CRANE SHOE CO., 319 Riverside Ave., Spokane. Ask Us to Send Our Catalogue. <b>TAXICABS</b> CITY CAB & TAXI CO., Bell Main 85. Home A. 3487 W. J. & M. C. Conley, Props. 105 Howard. <b>VACUUM CLEANERS</b> TO HAVE YOUR HOUSE CLEANED or to install a vacuum cleaner, call Main 191 or 3181. VACUUM CLEANER CO. <b>Salt Lake City,</b> <b>AUTOMOBILES</b> ABE MEERLING, JR., Utah Auto & Taxi Co., Stand Hotel Utah. Both Phones 62, also Exchange 100. <b>CAFETERIA</b> SHAY'S CAFETERIA, Serving Delicious Home Cooked Foods. Opposite Postoffice, 341 So. Main St. <b>MILLINERY</b> RECKMEYER'S, Exclusive Styles and Prices, Salt Lake City, 41 EAST FIRST SOUTH ST.







# Stock Market Quiet, Closing Rather Easy

## MARKET CONTINUES TO SHOW A RATHER STEADY UPERTONE

Better Sentiment Abroad and Further Improvement in Conditions in This Country—Specialties Prominent

### NORTH BUTTE UP

There were indications at the opening of the New York stock market this morning that prices would resume their upward course. The tone was bullish. There was no urgent buying of stocks, but the trend was upward. It was described as a "creeping" market. The better sentiment abroad concerning the outcome of the Balkan troubles eliminated the further selling of American securities for foreign account and the further improvement of conditions in this country stimulated the bull party, and likewise probably had something to do with driving the bears to cover.

May stores and American Beet Sugar were conspicuous. Strong during early sales were California Petroleum, Reading and Lehigh Valley. An easier tone developed at the end of the first half hour.

North Butte was a strong feature of the local market. There was rather heavy trading in the stock. Indiana also was higher. Butte & Superior had an advance.

Reading opened in New York at 175 1/2, a gain of 1/2 over the previous closing price, and advanced a point further during the first half of the session. Lehigh Valley opened off 1/2 at 177 1/2, advanced to 178 1/2, and then sagged off.

St. Paul opened up 1/2 at 113 1/2, rose to 114 and then dropped nearly a point. California Petroleum opened up 1/2 at 71, improved to 71 1/2 and declined more than a point before midday. National Lead opened at 66 1/2 and advanced 2 points during the first half of the session.

May Stores opened up 1/2 at 86 and rose to 87 1/2 before midday. North Butte opened on the local exchange at 35 1/2, an advance of 1/2 above Saturday's closing price, and sold up to 36 1/2 before midday. Granby was active. After opening up 1/2 at 59 1/2, it rose about a point further. Indiana opened up 1/2 at 44 and continued to improve. Butte & Superior opened up 1/2 at 49 1/2, improved fractionally and then sagged off.

Stocks were quiet in the afternoon. A good advance in People's Gas was a feature of the New York trading. Great Northern preferred also was active. Reading receded well under its opening. Further good advances in North Butte, Copper Range and Granby were made on the local exchange.

LONDON—The securities markets ended irregular. Balkan issues were flat pending the outcome of the Turkish offers to institute reforms. Gift-edged investments did not improve and might be described as flabby, notwithstanding the acquisition by the Bank of England of practically all of the Cape gold. Home rails failed to respond to the favorable tariff returns.

American orders were responsible for an easier turn in that group in the final dealings on the curb. Option arrangements confused mines. De Beers ended unchanged at 22 7/16. Rio Tinto shaded 1/2 to 1 1/2.

Continental bourses closed quiet and irregular.

### CROP SUMMARY TO DATE

NEW YORK—Sight receipts of cotton are 8.3 per cent less than last year for the past week, in arrivals of 550,000 bales. Soil conditions are excellent over a large part of the newly sown winter wheat district. Heavy marketings of livestock are reported in the West but prices show no tendency to recede, hogs having sold at \$9.30 a hundred at Chicago. Corn is maturing rapidly over surplus areas, with no serious decline in condition.

### THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday unsettled and cooler; moderate northwesterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and cooler; moderate west to northwest winds. The disturbance central over Colorado Saturday morning has moved rapidly northeastward and is now passing over the St. Lawrence valley. This vicinity is on the southern edge of it. It is producing mild temperatures but not much rain east of the Mississippi river. An area of high pressure central over Nebraska is producing low temperatures between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
8 a. m. 54; 11 a. m. 60; 12 noon 62; 3 p. m. 64; 6 p. m. 60; 8 p. m. 56; 10 p. m. 54.  
Average temperature yesterday, 63.13-24.

### IN OTHER CITIES

New York 78; Portland Me. 76; Buffalo 72; Albany 78; Nantucket 74; Pittsburgh 78; Washington 78; Chicago 78; Philadelphia 80; St. Louis 78; Jacksonville 82; Denver 78; San Francisco 62; St. Paul 78; Kansas City 88.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 5:16; sets 5:16; 8:07 a. m.; 3:33 p. m.  
Length of day 11:21.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers 1st pd.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Allis-Chalmers 2nd pd.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Amalgamated	52	52	51 1/2
Am. Can.	59	59	59
Am. T. & P. Co.	160	160	160 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	74	74	72 1/2
Am. Can.	44	45 1/4	44 1/4
Am. Can. pd.	124 1/4	124 1/4	124
Am. Can. pd.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62
Am. Cotton Oil	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil pd.	99	99	99
Am. Lumber	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
Am. Lumber pd.	14	14	14
Am. Lumber pd.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am. Lumber pd.	44 1/4	44 1/4	44
Am. Lumber pd.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88
Am. Lumber pd.	44	44	43 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co.	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	37	37	37
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	50	50	49 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	79	79	78 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	51	51	51
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	71	71	68 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	277 1/2	277 1/2	276 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	99 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	379 3/4	379 3/4	379 3/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	113 1/4	113 1/4	113
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	142	142	142
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	43	43 1/4	42 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	40	40	40
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	550	550	550
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	54 1/4	54 1/4	54
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	45	45	45
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	183 1/2	183 1/2	183
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	74 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	107	107	106 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	124 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	130	130	130
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	83	83	83
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	177 1/2	177 1/2	176 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	48	48	48
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	163	163	162 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	133	133	133
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	86	86	86 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	26	26	26
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	19	19	19
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	124	124	124
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	175 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	98 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	50	50	50
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	40	40	39 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	42	42	42
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	60	60	60
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	32	32	32
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	175 1/2	175 1/2	173 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	54 1/4	54 1/4	54
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	5	5	5
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	114 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2
Am. T. & P. Co. pd.	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2

### STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

NEW YORK—Following table gives the latest quotations of the Standard Oil subsidiary companies:

Bid	Ask
Anglo-American Oil	20 21
Atlantic Refining	550 550
Borneo-Siam	200 200
Buckeye Pipe	175 182
Chesapeake	125 125
Colonial Oil	140 140
Continental Oil	500 500
Crescent Pipe	62 68
Cumberland Pipe	75 85
Eureka	400 410
Galeta Signal	230 240
Ind. Pipe	135 145
Indiana Pipe	145 150
National Transit	46 48
New York Transit	535 565
Northern Pipe	117 123
Ohio Oil Co.	120 125
Prarie O. & G.	250 260
Solar Refining	700 700
Southern Pipe	725 735
Southern Penn.	825 835
S. W. Pennsylvania Pipe	135 137
Standard Oil California	135 137
Standard Oil Indiana	315 320
Standard Oil Kentucky	425 450
Standard Oil Kansas	315 320
Standard Oil Nebraska	315 320
Standard Oil N. J. ex-sub.	490 495
Standard Oil New York	530 540
Standard Oil Ohio	230 240
Swan & Finch	210 210
Union Tank	175 185
Wabash	20 30
Waters-Pierce	1500 1700

### PRODUCE

#### Arrivals

Str. Devonian, from Liverpool, with 353 bbls grapes, 50 bxs currants, 229 cases 456 half cases onions.  
Str. Dorchester, from Norfolk, with 101 bbls potatoes 390 bags peanuts.  
Str. Howard, from Norfolk with 280 bags peanuts.

### PROVISIONS

#### Boston Receipts

Apples 8007 bbls 131 bxs, cranberries 358 bbls, peaches 13,406 pkgs, cantaloupes 2 cars, California oranges 852 bxs, California fruit 15 cars, grapes 353 bbls, 76,754 bbls 15,472 carriers, figs 20 pkgs, dates 5 bxs, peanuts 670 bags, potatoes 86,298 bush, sweet potatoes 1062 bbls, onions 6094 bush.

#### Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 559 pkgs, last year 1467 pkgs.

#### Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patent \$5.50, winter patents \$5.20 to \$5.40, winter straight \$4.80 to \$5.20, Kansas \$4.50 to \$5, winter clear \$4.50 to \$4.80, fancy \$4.50.  
Milled—Spring bran \$24 to \$25, winter bran \$24.50 to \$25.50, red dog \$23, middlings \$27 to \$31, cottonseed meal \$29.50.  
Corn—Spot, No. 2 yellow 79c, No. 3 yellow 80 1/2c, steamers yellow 78c, ship No. 2 yellow 78 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 77 1/2c to 78c.  
Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white 42c, No. 2 clipped white 40c, No. 3 clipped white 40c, ship fancy 40c to 42 1/2c, 41 1/2c, reg 38 to 40 1/2c, 40 1/2c, reg 38 1/2c to 39 1/2c, 40c.

#### Hay—Choice \$25 to \$26, No. 1 \$24 to \$25, No. 1 western \$32 to \$33, No. 1 Canadian \$32 to



# Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

## PRESIDENT MELLEN'S REMARKS ON NEW HAVEN'S OPERATIONS

In the Annual Pamphlet Report Comparison of Results of Road Proper With System as a Whole Is Made—Comments on Cost of Carrying Mails

The annual pamphlet report of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad for the year ended June 30, 1912, is issued in more comprehensive form than ever before. As in the statement a year ago, there is presented the income account of the entire system, showing a surplus over charges and dividends of \$305,835. The details of this income account have been published. There is also presented—for the first time—exhibits showing the detailed operations of all of the subsidiary properties. In other words, this year's report is complete in every essential detail. The remarks of President Mellen are of unusual interest. Mr. Mellen says:

In view of the existing apprehension that the company's policy in the matter of acquisition of various properties during the past eight years is imposing an undue burden upon its resources, it seems fitting at this time again to direct attention to the fact that the general statements, or annual reports, hitherto published, with few exceptions, have been for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company alone. Such statements could not and did not reflect the true financial and operating results of the system as a whole as the income of the parent company included only such portion of the earnings of subsidiary companies as was received in the form of dividends upon the capital stocks of these companies in the treasury of the parent company. Furthermore, the conservative policy of your board in establishing and building up out of the expense accounts reserve funds for the losses, coal insurance and marine insurance, has had the effect of understating the real net income of the system. This year's general statement, as did that of 1911, contains a system income account and balance sheet and explanatory exhibits, and it is the purpose to continue to furnish such information. It will be of interest to note the following comparison of the results as reported with those of the system as a whole, including in the latter the undivided surplus earnings of the several companies:

SURPLUS NET INCOME IN EXCESS OF DIVIDENDS PAID	
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. Co.	System
1905.....	\$281,215
1906.....	3,718,825
1907.....	2,217,481
1908.....	2,217,481
1909.....	2,217,481
1910.....	2,217,481
1911.....	2,217,481
1912.....	2,217,481
Total eight years..	\$2,140,598
	\$3,176,436

So that the real surplus net income of the system in excess of dividends paid was \$3,176,436, instead of \$2,140,598 as reported for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad proper, a difference of \$1,035,838, of which \$3,533,022 represents the amount of the various funds and \$2,502,516 the undivided surplus earnings of subsidiary companies. The disposition of the \$3,176,436 was as follows: Contributions to and accretions of the funds, \$3,533,022; appropriated for improvements and betterments, \$3,000,000; carried to profit and loss accounts, \$1,643,414; total, \$8,176,436.

Regarding the very liberal advances made during the past two years in the wages paid to employees, the management is now confronted with demands for further advances from engine and other forces, which were made concurrently by similar employees of other eastern railroads to their respective managements. Consideration at this time has only been given to those in the engine service. The management feels this class of employees is already well and sufficiently paid and that the business conditions coupled with the inability of the company thus far to secure an offsetting increase in its freight rates do not justify the assumption of further burdens which may jeopardize the returns to stockholders.

As a result of prolonged discussion it was deemed advisable to join the other roads concerned in submitting the matter to arbitration. Each side to the controversy has presented its case and a decision of the arbitrators is momentarily expected. Pending this decision consideration of the demands of other classes of employees has been deferred.

The system taxes accrued during the year amounted to \$4,949,094, as compared with \$4,682,384 for the year 1911, an increase of \$266,710, or 5.7 per cent.

The roads operated and controlled by your company are not receiving the compensation to which they believe they are entitled for carrying the mails. It is estimated that the yearly loss suffered by reason of the inadequate pay allowed by the postoffice department is in the neighborhood of three quarters of a million dollars. It is admitted by the officials of that department that the loss amounts to about \$400,000, but this figure omits a charge to which the roads claim they are fairly entitled for the use of the property employed in the mail service.

Vigorous protest has been made against this injustice, but the department claims it is powerless to afford relief without remedial legislation by Congress.

Until a recent decision of the United States supreme court it was supposed that railroads were well within the bounds of reason and just and fair treatment in expecting to collect from the government a reasonable price for work which they had performed, but by that

decision when a railroad undertakes to carry mails it must not only give all the service required by law, but also all additional service required by the postmaster-general and that for such service it could only receive what Congress had authorized. The remedy left to the railroad, as pointed out by the decision, was to stop carrying the mails. As no railroad could exist in any community if it refused to carry the mails, it will readily be seen that the remedy is nominal not real.

The present laws, in the light of this decision, result in setting the common carriers of the country apart from all other instrumentalities of service and require them to make involuntarily a contribution for the benefit of a showing of economy and efficiency in the conduct of the postoffice department, which in effect amounts to confiscation, disguised though it may be. The postoffice department ought to be willing to pay its way the same as any other shipper and Congress should enact such laws as will give to the railroads a fair compensation for such an indispensable service as mail transportation.

Pending legislation relating to the relations of the railroads to the proposed parcels-post system will result, if enacted into law, in still further loss. Assuming the passage of such a law, with the transfer of parcels-post to the mails, the railroads will receive no compensation until the weighing period next after the law goes into effect. This period will come in the autumn of 1913, so that the railroads will for four years be deprived of the revenue on parcels, which if it were not for the parcels-post law, would have been sent by express, and be compelled to carry additional mail in the form of parcels-post for no compensation.

The New York, Ontario & Western railway, in which your company has a controlling interest, was unable to meet the conditions of business prevailing during the past year and especially because of the anthracite coal strike, to earn the dividend it has paid for several years. Petition has been filed with the public service commission, second district, New York state, for permission to acquire the outstanding minority interest in the stock of the company with a view to merging the receipts may be so increased company by lease or otherwise as may seem desirable. It is believed by such merging the receipts may be so increased and the expenses so reduced that as good or better results may be obtained than by a separate and independent management as has heretofore obtained.

We have been disappointed in not having been able to secure the control we had expected to of the Rutland railroad. The transfer of stock we had agreed to purchase of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company was enjoined by the New York courts, and no change of control is now possible until after trial of the case in court.

While the loss resulting from this delay is serious we have thought it better not to yield to any demands of those who are promoting this litigation lest by doing so in this case we encourage similar proceedings in other cases by persons who may desire to derive advantage from an interruption of important plans of a large corporation.

We are still of the opinion that the purchase is most desirable in the interest of the system of roads in the control of your company and we believe had the purchase been completed the minority interest would have suffered no harm, but would have fared as well or better than the controlling interest, as has been the case with the Central New England and other companies added to the system of roads in your control.

With the burden of building up the property and earnings of the Rutland railroad on our hands, however, we were unwilling at first to make a further investment than necessary to enable us to carry out without hindrance our plans for its development.

Your company's ownership of the capital stock of Boston Railroad Holding Company now consists of 31,005 shares of common stock, the entire issue, and 24,939 shares of preferred stock out of a total of 272,939.

The holding company's investment in Boston & Maine railroad consists of 219,180 shares of common stock out of a total of 395,050 and 6543 shares of preferred stock out of a total of 31,498. The dividends received on the Boston & Maine stock, with available cash on hand, were insufficient for the year by \$148,741 to pay taxes, administration expenses and the dividend of 4 per cent upon the preferred shares of the holding company, which amount was provided by your company out of income under its guaranty of such dividend.

The rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine railroad has so far progressed and the outlook for improvement in operating results is so favorable as to justify the expectation that the road will be able to increase the rate of dividend on the common stock without impairment of service or diminishment of provision for adequate maintenance and up-keep of the property, to an extent which will enable the holding company to care for its obligations without recourse to your company's guaranty.

This expectation, however, may not be realized if the road, in common with

## A MORE CHEERFUL TONE APPARENT IN LUMBER INDUSTRY

Month of October Is Expected to Show Decided Improvement—Present Indications Are Encouraging

### WHOLESALE PRICES

There are indications that the lumber industry during the month of October will make up for the lack of activity last month in the New England district. Throughout the country reports of building conditions are favorable. Building materials are generally in better request and prices are tending upward.

Quotations below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber eight to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

### SPRUCE LUMBER

Railroad shipments:  
Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24.50@25; 9-inch, \$25.50@26; 10-inch, \$26.50@27; 11 or 12-inch, \$27.50@28.  
Random, 2x4, \$22@22.50; 2x3, \$21@21.50; 2x5, \$23@23.50; 2x7, \$24@24.50; 2x8, \$25@25.50; 2x10, \$26@26.50; 2x12, \$27@27.50.  
Boards—Spruce cov. 5 and up, \$21.50; matched spruce, \$23@23.50; hemlock, 12, 14, 16 ft., \$23; bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$21.50@22.

### SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles, extras, \$4.00@4.25; c'ears, \$3.75@3.90.  
Laths, spruce 1½-inch, \$4.50; 1½-inch, \$3.90@4.00.  
Clapboards, spruce, 4 feet extras, \$50@52; clears, \$48@50.

### SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4.  
Arkansas and long leaf pine, partition B and better: ¾@¾, \$28.50@29.50; flooring/edge grain A, \$42.25@44.25; B, \$40@40.75; C, \$34.75@36; flat grain A, \$30@31.75; B, \$29@30.75.

C. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 in., \$32@32.25; partition No. 1 13-16x 3¼, \$32.25@32.50; roofers, 6-inch, \$20@20.50; 8-inch, \$21@21.50.  
Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch, \$48@49; 1¼, 1½-inch, \$49@51; 2-inch \$53.25@54.25; 3-inch, \$62@63; No. 1 ship, 1-inch, \$50@51; 1¼, 1½-inch, 37@38; 2-inch, \$30.75@40.75.

### HARDWOODS

1s. and 2s.  
Ash, brown, 1-inch \$54@56; 1¼, 1½ inch \$60@61.  
Basswood, 1-inch \$43@45.  
Birch, red, 1-inch \$54@56; sap, 1-inch \$42@44.

Cherry, 1-inch \$90@95; 1¼ and 1½ inch \$105@110; 2-inch \$115@120.  
Chestnut, 1-inch \$53@55.  
Maple, 1-inch \$30@41.  
Oak, white quartered, 1-inch, \$80@89; 1¼ and 1½ inch \$80@92; plain white 1-inch \$88@90; 1¼ and 1½ inch \$91@93.  
Walnut, 1-inch \$115@120.  
Whiteoak, 1-inch \$61@63.

### WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$100; 2½ and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.  
Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, \$90; 2½ and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.  
Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$78; 2½ and 3-inch, \$85.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$85; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$58; 2½ and 3-inch, \$80.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$53@55; 8-4 inch, \$37; 2½ and 3-inch, \$75.  
Stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50@60.  
Shaky clears, 1 to 2-inch, 49@60.  
Barn board, 10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

### AMERICAN RAILWAYS

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways stockholders will vote Oct. 17 on a proposition to issue \$4,000,000 preferred, of which only \$2,000,000 shall be issued immediately to stockholders at par. Bills payable at \$1,892,240, representing substantial improvements, are to be capitalized.

other eastern railroads, is forced to yield to the existing demands of labor for advances in wages.

The rehabilitation of the Boston & Maine railroad will require at least two more years' time before the property can satisfactorily handle the business of the section of the country it serves. Until then the patience of the public and the officials in charge will be severely taxed. It is not so much a question of money as of the necessary time in which the plans can be legally perfected and the money properly and economically expended.

The agreement with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company to share equally in the net results of the operation of the Boston & Albany railroad referred to in the last general statement, has been in force one year, and has substantially fulfilled expectations in its effect upon your company's interests. The direct-charge upon our income has only been about \$18,000, which has been more than counterbalanced by indirect benefits.

## CROPS OF COUNTRY BUMPER AND WELL BALANCED, IS REPORT

CHICAGO—Twenty-six states and Canada are to have bumper crops never before known in the history of their agriculture, according to Charles R. Ervin, president of Lord & Thomas, advertising agents, Chicago and New York, based on the sixth annual crop report of that firm.

Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, are rated high in corn and wheat yield; Minnesota has big wheat yield with lower price for grain forehand; middle western states present record of excellent oats, hay and general crops, with wheat below average.

Texas sends word of good field crops. Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania are good. Oklahoma exceeds 10-year average total crop and Arkansas says, "biggest crops in history." Canada doubles 1910 crop in wheat. Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon are in the favorable reports.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL GAS CONTRACT

PHILADELPHIA—East Pennsylvania Gas Company will distribute to about 18 towns and cities in southeastern Pennsylvania surplus gas from Lehigh Coke Company plant at Bethlehem steel works at South Bethlehem. The coke plant, which is constructed on the Dessau principle, is the largest of its kind in the world. It consists of six double units of which two have been put in operation. The gas produced by each unit will be 4,000,000 cubic feet per day.

Bethlehem Steel Company has contracted to take the entire gas output of which it will use 4,000,000 cubic feet per day, selling the remainder to East Penn Gas Company. This will enable the latter to supply gas at wholesale at prices lower than apply to any natural gas in the Pittsburgh district. It is the intention to sell at retail at 60 cents per 1000 cubic feet within 60 miles of Bethlehem after the gas has been enriched to 21 candlepower standard.

East Penn Gas Company will purchase its gas from Bethlehem Steel at about 16 cents per 1000 cubic feet. To this must be added cost of purifying and enriching. Contract with Bethlehem Steel runs 20 years with option of renewing for 10 years. Bethlehem Steel is to furnish East Penn Gas Company such amounts as it may require up to 4,000,000 cubic feet per day. This is sufficient to supply about 60,000 meters in private houses.

The prospective territory contains about 31,500 houses, of which 20,000 will be in the wholesale districts. In addition to domestic uses the company expects to find many industrial customers at 30 cents per 1000.

## GRAIN MOVEMENT STILL GROWING

CHICAGO—The movement of grain from the farms and interior elevators was again of large proportions last week. Markings in the Northwest were only limited to the transportation facilities at hand, and stocks at leading distributing centers increasing at a considerable rate.

Across the line in Canada the movement was freer, but delayed in parts, due to the unsettled weather conditions. In the West and Southwest deliveries of grain continue of liberal proportions, and in the middle West keep up at a goodly rate.

Climatic conditions were rather unfavorable for agricultural pursuits. Rains and colder weather prevailed in the Canadian Northwest, and have delayed threshing operations as well as marketings from first hands.

Reports from the winter wheat belt show plowing well advanced, though advances from some sections of the West and Southwest note the season a little later than usual.

Area is expected to equal that of last year. Conditions were favorable for finishing corn and a large part of the area is past frost danger. Colder weather is now desired in parts. Reports from Kansas and Nebraska hardly as flattering as indicated earlier in the month.

## RHODE ISLAND COMPANY'S YEAR

The Rhode Island Company, the New Haven railroad's merger, operating 347 miles of trolley lines in the state whose name it takes, showed the following earnings results for its fiscal year ended June 30 last, which compare as follows:

	1912	1911
Freight revenue.....	\$213,416	\$182,820
Passenger revenue.....	4,049,963	4,130,284
Other op. rev.....	182,225	130,705
Total op. rev.....	5,045,604	4,443,809
Maint. way.....	410,000	310,201
Maint. equip.....	435,903	254,123
Op. of w. p. lts.....	229,453	374,288
Op. of cars.....	1,108,728	1,044,932
Other op. exp.....	624,309	536,929
Net op. rev.....	1,846,155	1,903,123
Total op. exp.....	4,199,529	2,577,686
Outside op.....	94,933	62,113
Total net rev.....	1,941,088	1,965,523
Taxes.....	1,562,002	1,905,236
Int. lts., etc.....	1,175,083	1,391,671
Surplus.....	203,983	57,616

\*Taxes included under "Interest, rentals, etc." \*Surplus after interest, rentals, etc., equal 4.1 per cent in 1912 and 5.2 per cent in 1911 on \$9,683,500 capital stock, which is carried under the New Haven's assets at a valuation of \$24,322,336.

## LARGEST INCREASE IN GROSS FOR NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE

Nearly a Million and Half Gain in Earnings Over Previous Year and a Lower Operating Ratio Reported

### A GOOD EXHIBIT

The feature of the annual statement filed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph with the Massachusetts highway commission and made public by it covering the year to June 30 is the large gain in gross earnings, the largest ever shown by the company in a single year. The gross earnings for the year were \$1,551,611 against \$1,083,221 for the previous year, an increase of nearly \$1,500,000. The increase in the calendar year 1911 over 1910 was about \$600,000.

The business was handled at a less cost in proportion to gross than for many years if ever before, the operating ratio being 71 per cent against 73 per cent last year and 77 per cent for 1908. The company gives evidence of having resumed its course as a steady money maker.

The gross earnings, operating expenses, operating ratio and net earnings from operation since the reports have been filed with the highway commission have been as follows:

	Gross	Expenses	Op. ratio	Net
1908.....	\$10,453,384	\$8,065,088	77.15%	\$2,388,296
1909.....	11,011,280	8,306,472	75.31%	2,704,808
1910.....	12,225,332	8,885,417	72.68%	3,339,915
1911.....	13,065,221	9,388,724	71.88%	3,676,497
1912.....	14,551,611	10,352,720	71.01%	4,198,891

The average increase in gross earnings for the four years has been \$1,000,000 a year and the average increase in expenses about one half that so that one half of the gain in gross has been saved for net earnings. On account of the large increase in charges, the total increase in surplus for dividends has been about \$1,200,000.

The total net income, charges, surplus for dividends and percentage earned on the stock for five years have been as follows:

	Total net	Charges	Surplus	Div. per share	Earnings
1908.....	\$2,619,161	\$201,207	\$2,417,954	\$0.975	\$2,417,954
1909.....	2,984,821	161,653	2,823,168	1.05	2,823,168
1910.....	3,339,915	232,136	3,107,779	1.25	3,107,779
1911.....	3,676,497	239,315	3,437,182	1.37	3,437,182
1912.....	4,198,891	274,918	3,923,973	1.52	3,923,973

There has been no increase in the capital stock since 1910 but this year there will be an increase of 39,178 shares which will increase the capitalization to 439,959 shares and even on this amount the company would have shown 8 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1912. The present dividend rate is 7 per cent.

The bonded debt of the company is about \$2,500,000, which is significant compared with its stock capitalization. It is the policy of the present management of the Bell system to do more financing by bonds when they can be sold to better effect than stock. Financing by bonds works out better in several ways. In the first place the cost of the new money is less, in the second place many investors will buy telephone bonds when they cannot be induced to buy telephone stock and in the third place, the parent company, American Telephone & Telegraph, does not have to buy its proportionate share of bonds as it does when new stock is issued.

More of the construction work of the Bell system is now being paid for out of earnings where it was formerly capitalized. The appropriations for depreciation are being invested in new property and the whole telephone structure strengthened thereby. For this reason there is less call for new money than formerly, and in the case of New England Telephone it is thought improbable that stockholders will have another opportunity to subscribe to new stock for some years. Its construction requirements are financed into 1914 and if bonds are issued then there will be no new stock issued until the next financing is done, if then.

The average increase in capital for five years counting the new issue which is now outstanding has been \$2,300,000 a year and this in 5 per cent bonds would mean an increase of only \$115,000 a year in fixed charges.

With total net income increasing at the rate of \$500,000 a year, and no increase in capital stock on which 8 per cent is now being earned, the prospects for New England Telephone to pay as high a rate of dividend as its parent, American Telephone, within a few years would seem to be excellent.

### CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.  
Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges.....	\$26,182,131	\$18,225,783
Balances.....	570,733	742,082

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$742,000.

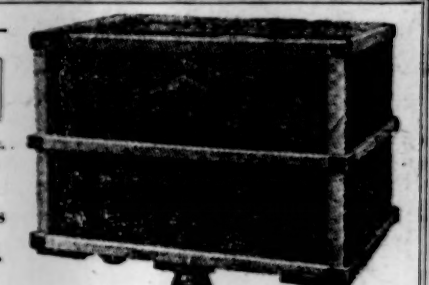
### WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE

PITTSBURGH—A local bond man figures that under the terms of the Westinghouse Machine Company's refunding plan, the noteholder will be getting a 6½ per cent investment, and that, as the business of the company improves through the injection of \$1,000,000 new cash working capital, the bonds will ultimately command a good premium.

—ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER—

"Diamond State Fibre"

BOX TRUCKS, WASTE CANS, Etc.  
We Also Manufacture Hard and Flexible Fibre in Special Shapes.  
SPECIAL TRUNK FIBRE  
IN STANDARD COLORS  
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.  
SMITH, DEL.



## INCREASING ACTIVITY IS MANIFESTED IN BOND MARKET

Lower Prices for High-Class Securities Induce Many Investors to Make Purchases and Conditions in Sharp Contrast With Former Situation

NEW YORK—The investment bond market is showing the test of intrinsic merit at current levels in the face of unusually severe monetary conditions. In ordinary years even in a very favorable general situation bond prices are almost always affected by high rates for money.

That the long-protracted decline in prices this year was checked at the very time the highest rates were being paid for money and for discounting prime mercantile paper proves conclusively that capitalists, institutions and well-posted individuals with unemployed funds considered many issues to present an opportunity for bargains not likely to be again available for some time to come.

The bond market on the stock exchange and elsewhere is showing increasing activity on a much better distribution of business than for many months previously. United States government bonds have responded to the prospects for an increased demand for various issues for bank circulation purposes. Still higher prices are expected, as in the opinion of experts, the money market before long will develop conditions which will cause the United States treasury department to reconsider its recently announced decision not to increase the deposits of government money in the banks.

But for the gold import movement from Europe which already has provided about \$10,000,000 which will be available for bank reserves, the secretary of the treasury would have deposited money to the extent of probably \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in the interior banks. It goes, without saying, that even the most conservative banker regards with complacency a good stiff rate for money provided no actual unsettlement in the securities market or in general is entailed thereby.

Government bonds of all issues are said to show some safety of supplies in view of the constant demand by newly organized national banks for charter purposes. According to bond dealers the old 3s and 4s have been substituted for 2s to some extent and the last-mentioned thus released have been readily absorbed. It is also pointed out that not for many years until now have there been opportunities presented to secure the best municipal issues on a 4½ per cent basis, good railroad bonds to yield 4½ per cent, and for the best industrial issues on a 5 per cent basis. Furthermore, a number of semi-speculative railroad issues can be bought at prices to yield on the investment for from 5 to 6 per cent.

The sharp advances in stocks which, in many cases, proved only temporarily susceptible to enormous European selling on account of the Balkan situation and the apprehension of a further advance in the minimum rate of discount in the Bank of England, which was not carried out, naturally helped a number of convertible bond issues.

General conditions in the bond market show a cheerful contrast with the situation two or three weeks ago when a number of issues had declined to new low prices for the year. Dealers report that they are able to place a larger amount of securities than at any time since midsummer.



# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## EIGHT NEW LINERS FOR SOUTH AFRICAN RUN WILL AID NAVY

Union Castle Company Wins  
Contract to Carry Mails to  
and From Southampton for  
£171,000 Yearly Subsidy

## SHIPS TO BE LARGE

(Special to the Monitor)  
SOUTHAMPTON, England—Under the new South African mail contract a substantial addition is proposed to be made by the Union of South Africa to imperial naval defense. Eight vessels of not less than 15,000 tons each are to be built by the Union Castle line, and these are to be available for use by the admiralty.

The contractors are engaged to carry his majesty's mails to and from Southampton and Table Bay and Durban and the present South African ports for an annual subsidy of £171,000. They also agree to carry St. Helena and Ascension mails on their intermediate steamers.

The mail boats will leave Southampton at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and they are to leave Table Bay at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoons. The voyage is to take 16 days 15 hours, and there is a provision enabling the government to call upon the contractors to perform the voyage from Table Bay to Southampton in 16 days, upon payment of an additional annual subsidy of £19,000.

In order to perform the contract the contractors are immediately to place on order two triple-screw vessels of not less than 15,000 tons, and in the course of the contract which is to remain in force for 10 years, they undertake to place on the service six new vessels of not less than 15,000 tons each which shall be abreast of the times and include all shipbuilding developments. All the vessels shall carry boats for the accommodation of the full complement of passengers and crew.

The government undertakes to give to the contractors any emigrant traffic it may have, the contractors binding themselves to carry the emigrants at 20 per cent less than the ordinary rates on intermediate steamers for third class and steerage passengers.

In order to assist in the development of the South African coal export trade, the contractors undertake to purchase for export, in addition to what they may require for their steamers, not less than 50,000 tons of South African coal, provided that it can be supplied at not less than 1s. 6d. below the average for similar coal in July, 1912. The clause with regard to the question of rebates is as follows:

"The contractors shall observe the provisions of the postoffice administration and the shipping combinations discouragement act, and in particular they shall not give, offer, or promise to any person any rebate, refund, discount, or reward upon condition that such persons shall ship, or in consideration of such person having shipped goods by ships of any particular line to the exclusion of any other."

## PRINCE REGENT OF BAVARIA PRAISES THEATER SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
MUNICH, Germany—On the concluding day of the Wagner Festival at Munich, the prince regent of Bavaria addressed a letter in terms of the highest praise to the directors of the Court theater here, congratulating the management on the success of their labors and paying a fine tribute to the work of the great composer.

The prince regent also announced that he has given orders to have a bust of Richard Wagner placed in the German Vallhalla at the time of the Wagner centenary celebrations which will take place next year. The Vallhalla is a great white marble building near Regensburg on the Danube built in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens by Ludwig I., and is consecrated to the memory of Germany's greatest men.

## BUST UNVEILED OF DUTCH NOVELIST

(Special to the Monitor)  
VOORBURG, Holland—A bronze bust of Mrs. A. L. G. Bosboom-Foussaint, the well known novel writer, was unveiled recently in her native town, Alkmaar, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. Many of the books written by this author are historical novels and show a remarkable knowledge of the history and customs of former times. Mr. Bosboom, the husband of the writer, was a well known painter of church interiors.

## MINE OUTPUT TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)  
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The output of the Tasmania gold mine for July was 2057 ounces of fine gold of an estimated value of £8725.

## MINERAL EXPORTS GROW IN VALUE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The following information was supplied by the office of the agent-general for New South Wales in London.

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—T. A. Coghlan, the agent-general for New South Wales, has received a return showing the quantity and value of the silver, silver-lead, zinc concentrates, copper, tin, and coal exported from New South Wales during the first half of the current year.

The following are the details: Silver, ingots and matte, 1,119,992 oz., £116,333; silver-lead, concentrates, etc., 160,391 tons, £1,383,287; lead (in matte), 4780 tons, £102,687; zinc concentrates, 239,443 tons, £772,006; copper, ingots and ore, 12,680 tons, £829,152; tin, ingots and ore, 1106 tons, £181,290; coal to Australasian and other ports, 2,720,867 tons, £1,443,268; total value £4,828,023.

These figures indicate a net increase for the six months of £1,168,857, compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The enhanced prices ruling for the various metals are mainly responsible for the increase, which in the case of the silver-lead products amounts to £488,751. The output of zinc concentrates is being well maintained, the increase in value amounting to £93,827. The coal exports have been on an augmented scale, and for the half-year a comparative increase of 481,247 tons and £253,813 in value is shown.

## DEFENSE SCHEME IN SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED UPON

(Special to the Monitor)  
DURBAN, S. Africa—General Hart had a conference with General Smuts and other military authorities recently on the subject of the South African defense. General Smuts has since returned to Pretoria. In the course of an interview General Hart said that a scheme of defense had been practically decided upon, and he was of opinion that it would work satisfactorily for a few years at least. He stated also that he believed that it would require but a very small expenditure to render the coastal defense of the union sufficient for the immediate future.

## ARBITRATION TREATY BINDING ON NATIONS URGED BY DR. ZORN

(Special to the Monitor)  
GENEVA—The Inter-Parliamentary Union opened its seventeenth congress in the University buildings in Geneva with M. Beernaert of Brussels in the chair. Nationalrat Gobat, the president of the Swiss section, was elected president of the entire conference. Eighteen different parliaments were represented and about 300 members attended the congress.

The first business on the program was a motion by Dr. Zorn of the Prussian Herrenhaus, the substance of which was that a general arbitration treaty binding all nations belonging to the community of international law, is possible at the present day, and that, in the interests of peace, such a treaty is eminently desirable.

The principle of obligation would be acknowledged as its base for juridical questions, and for all disputes which involve the interpretation of treaties between nations. Furthermore while admitting that the honor-clause may be dropped as implying the idea of sovereignty yet the arbitration treaty would involve an engagement for the states to submit faithfully to all the ruling of a great arbitration tribunal, this engagement extending to all the organs of states, as well as to the tribunals themselves.

The first Hague conference organized the Hague arbitration court, the usefulness of which has already been amply proved. The time has come to consider the question of establishing a permanent judiciary to consider disputes arising out of the conflict of international laws. Dr. Zorn proposed that this congress institute a commission to study the subject and report upon it at the next conference.

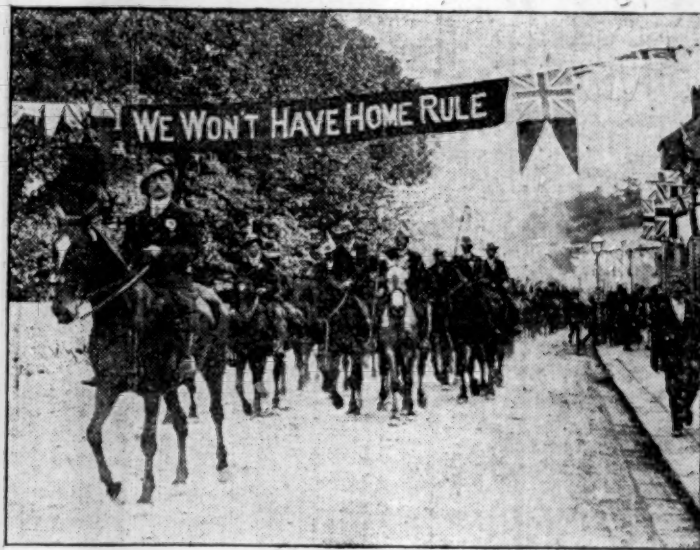
## BULGARIAN DEMAND EXPLAINED

(Special to the Monitor)  
SOFIA, Bulgaria—The reports, published in the foreign press, to the effect that the Bulgarian government had sent a note to the powers demanding the application of article 24 of the treaty of Berlin, have received a semi-official denial. The demand of the Bulgarian government, it was reported, had been made to prevent possible complications during the present crisis.

## CZAR SANCTIONS CONTRACTS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The czar has given his sanction to the contracts concluded with Charles Stewart, an Englishman, for the lease of crown lands in the neighborhood of Lake Gokcha, in the Caucasus, for the purpose of establishing a hydro-electric station.

## ENNISKILLEN CHOSEN BY ANTI-HOME RULERS



Reservist troops of the Enniskillen dragoons heading Ulster Unionist procession of protest

(Special to the Monitor)  
ENNISKILLEN, Ireland—The great campaign of Ulster against home rule was inaugurated by a vast meeting at Enniskillen, when Sir Edward Carson, the recognized leader of Unionism in Ireland, and Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., addressed a concourse of some 25,000 people.

The campaign was carefully planned and commencing at Enniskillen there has been a series of meetings at different places throughout Ulster, the whole terminating in a great mass meeting in the Ulster hall, Belfast, and the signing on the following day in the city hall, as well as throughout Ulster, "in humility and in no sense of defiance" of "solemn covenant one with the other, that in all steps that may be necessary to resist the home rule scheme even if it become law, we will advance as one man."

Enniskillen to the Irish Protestant is historic ground, and it was a stroke of tactical genius which decided the organizers of this, perhaps the greatest political campaign in Irish history, to make the start from the little town on the banks of the Erne.

## Little Town Famous

It was from Enniskillen, as indeed Sir Edward Carson reminded his vast audience, that little more than two centuries ago the "army of gentlemen" set out in the face of terrible odds and with only one day's provisions to the relief of Derry, and it was on the day they fought the battle of Newtown Butler that the boom thrown across the Foyle was burst and the beleaguered garrison was released.

"In these circumstances," said Sir Edward Carson, "what more natural than that I should have selected Enniskillen to open the campaign, and what more natural than having come to Enniskillen I should go on to Derry? It is but a repetition of history."

Sir Edward Carson's speech did not end and was not intended to convey anything new. First and last it was the speech of a leader who desires to rouse enthusiasm. For the most part the speech was an historical retrospect. Once again amidst cheers and interjections the sincerity of which could not be doubted, he told the story of the siege of Derry, of the battle of Newtown Butler, and of the final overthrow of the forces of James II. And then, with the genius of a born leader, in a few clear

phrases, he connected up the great doings of the past with the great struggle of the present.

"They had to fight or retreat," said Sir Edward, speaking of the little band setting out from Enniskillen, to the relief of Derry, "and Colonel Wolsley, a name which will always go down in the history of Enniskillen as one of the greatest and most honorable of the men who have laid the foundations of our liberty, called his army together as we call you together today, and said, 'You are under great odds and difficulties and I put to you the question, because it is your responsibility—advance or retire?' The whole army waved 'advance' I put to you the question, because it is your responsibility not mine—do you want your leaders to advance or retire?"

## Answer Is Tremendous

The answer to the question was never for a moment in doubt. Every one of the 25,000 people who heard it joined in a tremendous shout of "advance" and for several minutes there went up cheer on cheer with waving of hats and every manifest token of enthusiasm. As silence was gradually restored Sir Edward was heard speaking again.

"We cannot afford any longer to have mere words," he said, "we are determined to enter into the obligation of which I have told you, and all that logically follows from it from time to time in accordance as further steps for our defense become necessary. The whole question is, is the state worth fighting for (cries of 'it is'). Are you ready to have two and a quarter centuries of your history blotted out? (cries of 'no'). I can put it even more shortly. Do you prefer government by the imperial Parliament or government by the Ancient Order of Hibernians?"

"Why are we to be degraded?" continued Sir Edward Carson. "What is the charge against us? Have we been bad citizens in the past? Have we disgraced the empire? Are we asking for anything except to be left alone, like Diogenes in his tub? When he was offered favors he said, 'The only favor I want is that you get out of my sunshine.' We say, 'Take home rule out of our sunshine,' let us get on and progress in our own way and let us get on with the right hand of fellowship held out to every one who differs with us in other matters, but to whom we will never yield the birthright granted to us."

## INAUGURATION OF NEW CAPITAL OF INDIA IS PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)  
SIMLA, India—From Oct. 1 Delhi and its suburbs will be converted into a small chief commissionership which will be administered under the government of India by W. Hailey, who has been appointed a member of the civil service. This announcement completes the arrangements for the inauguration of the new capital.

Lord Hardinge will take formal possession of his quarters in December, a large number of troops, officials and Punjab chiefs being present. The Indian members of the imperial legislative council will also present, on behalf of the people, an address which will be read to the viceroy, associating the formation of the new capital with the King-Emperor's parting message of hope, to which so much importance is attached.

## BRUSSELS SPROUTS ARRIVE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Brussels sprouts, which are now on sale in London, were introduced to England late in Elizabeth's reign from the low countries by Sir Anthony Ashley, a member of Lord Shaftesbury's family, and cultivated by him in his garden at Wimborne, St. Giles, Dorsetshire.

## QUEENSLAND DEPOSITORS GROW

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—There was £7,395,915 to the credit of 140,860 depositors in the Government Savings Bank on July 31, being an increase of £53,105 in amount and 1769 in the number of depositors as compared with June 30.

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE BILL IS OPPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Meetings of protest have been held against the industrial peace bill which, among other enactments, provides for the setting up of special industrial boards. The meetings have not been well attended and have manifested a decided lack of enthusiasm. The opponents to the measure are practically confined to the parliamentary opposition. The committee stage of the bill was completed in the legislative assembly, practically without amendment.

## SCHOONER FOR CECIL WHITAKER

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Cecil Whitaker, owner of the racing yacht Waterwitch, has commissioned Camper & Nicholson of Gosport to build a new vessel for the international A class. The design is to be executed by C. E. Nicholson, perhaps the best of English yacht designers. The champion of the 15-meter yacht race, Istria, is one of his recent successes, his intrepid departure in the building of which will no doubt stand him in good stead in the designing of the racing schooner for C. W. Whitaker. Mr. Nicholson appears likely to have a busy time coming, as Glen Bradley, the owner of the Joyce, has given him an order for a 15-meter yacht for racing.

## SERBIA CANCELS GRAIN LAW

(Special to the Monitor)  
BELGRADE, Serbia—One of the first actions of the newly appointed cabinet was the cancellation of the prohibition to export grain from Serbia.

## EDWARD COLLEGE AT PABNA IS ASSISTED BY GIFT OF \$16,655

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—During the annual visit in August of the Governor of Bengal to the chief cities under his administration he was presented with addresses at Pabna where the Edward College is situated.

In the course of his reply Lord Carmichael, the Governor, had the pleasure to announce that the leading land proprietor of Pabna, Rai Banamali, had presented the college with a donation of Rs50,000 (\$16,655) toward the capital expenditure. The gift is a timely one, as had not the money been forthcoming by private donation, a similar amount would not have been granted by the government, as will now be the case. The condition of Pabna College for some time past has not been all that could be desired, owing to lack of funds, and the announcement of the donation has been received with much relief by the whole district.

The government's policy has always been to bear only a portion of the running expenses so as to enforce a certain amount of the burden being borne by those who benefit by it, thus also safeguarding against spending money on what is not appreciated, but recently the other portion of the expenses has not been readily forthcoming, with the result that the college authorities have been somewhat embarrassed.

It is eminently satisfactory that the question of capital expenditure has now been met and the college placed on a sound basis, as the educational factor in India is one of paramount importance and no college should be allowed to suffer from want of funds.

## QUEEN OF HOLLAND SAYS DUTCH FINANCE IN GOOD CONDITION

(Special to the Monitor)  
THE HAGUE, Holland—On the occasion of the opening of the States General, Queen Wilhelmina made a speech from the throne, in the course of which she said that the finances of the kingdom were at present in a favorable condition owing to the great increase of revenue.

Nevertheless, the number of new and inevitable expenses renders necessary the adoption of all the bills submitted for the permanent increase of revenue. Government bills for the revision of the constitution will be submitted during the present session in addition to an insurance, pension and old age bill.

The day's proceedings were marked by considerable disturbances caused by a collision between the Socialists and the police. The police, reinforced by the gendarmes, however, prevented the Socialists reaching the precincts of Parliament and after some rioting and one arrest, order was restored.

In the second chamber of the States General the minister of war introduced a bill providing for the adjustment of the estimates in order to expedite the construction of coast defenses. A preliminary credit of 1,300,000 florins is considered necessary for the building of a fort near Flushing, the modernizing of Kykduin, and of the batteries on forts at the Hook of Holland, Ymuiden and at the Harsens.

The expenditure of the financial year 1913 is estimated at 231,000,000 florins, and the revenue at 269,000,000 florins. The minister of finance, however, hopes that the deficit will be covered by the proceeds of certain new taxes and by the revision of the income and capital taxes now in hand.

## BRITISH CRUISERS AT COPENHAGEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Considerable interest was taken in the arrival of the British first-class cruiser squadron at Copenhagen. The fleet was extended a most hearty welcome by the people as well as by the press. Queen Alexandra, who was on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert in the harbor at the time, was visited by Rear-Admiral Lewis Bayly and other officers, shortly after their arrival, after which the admiral went ashore to pay the usual official visits.

TRAVEL  
To Europe  
By the  
**ROYAL LINE**  
Fastest and Best  
Montreal—Bristol, Eng  
1000 Miles River & Gulf  
3 1/2 Days Ocean  
Write today for sailing  
times and plans. Any  
Tourist Agency, or  
Canadian Southern  
S. S. Ltd.  
230 St. James St.  
MONTREAL

## CHINESE PIRATES ROB BRITISH POLICE DEPOT

(Special to the Monitor)  
HONGKONG—Without doubt there is no country in the world where piracy is so rife, as in China. The weakness of the central government for many years has been responsible for these bands being allowed to infest not only the rivers, but the high seas, harassing foreign shipping as well as Chinese craft.

In fact, the weakness of the central government was so admitted that the British had to patrol the great waterways with gunboats in order to protect their own shipping, and although they are still so engaged piracy continues to menace the rivering trade in the south of China, being especially bad beyond Canton.

Some time ago the depredations of the pirates having their stronghold on the island of Colowan became so great that the Portuguese government at Macao had to send troops and artillery to drive them from the place. The pirates offered a stout resistance, and even after their fortress had been shelled by the big guns they maintained a guerrilla warfare for weeks before they were dispersed. Since then piracy of a more or less daring nature has been carried on in the neighborhood of Kongmoon, even to attacking junks when under the convoy of a Chinese gunboat.

These incidents, however, have paled into insignificance by the sensational attack made recently on an outlying police station belonging to the Hongkong government. Some 120 men, armed with modern rifles and revolvers, landed in Dumb Bell island during the dead of night, shot three Indian constables, broke open the safe in the police station which contained \$1000, carried off all the arms and ammunition, at the same time raiding a pawnshop and stealing therefrom articles to the value of \$6000 and raiding another shop from which they carried off the safe and its contents. Not satisfied with this, they seized a steam launch, disabling a second one so that pursuit should be rendered impossible.

These pirates are thought to have their headquarters in the neighborhood of Colowan, and doubtless some of the British mosquito fleet will be brought down from the north to scour these waters.

It is interesting to recall that ever since foreign trade has been carried on in China there have been pirates in the China sea. The name ladrones given to them by the early Portuguese gave in turn its name to a group of islands in the south of the China sea.

As a rule the Chinese have never shown any great naval prowess, but the disposition of the people in the south prompted them at the beginning of last century to a life of adventure on the

sea, which found expression in the formation of piratical bands, with their headquarters among the numerous islands at the mouth of the Pearl river. They formed a powerful confederacy which levied blackmail on all Chinese boats and trading vessels. They were even bold enough to attack British merchantmen and sometimes tackled a man-of-war, feats which gave to their operations a certain patriotic aspect which perhaps explained the dilatoriness of the mandarins in suppressing them.

However, discord accomplished what the forces of the country could not do, and the two divisions of this confederacy practically extinguished each other, and the Canton mandarins availing themselves of its disintegration completed its overthrow. Two chiefs were received into official service, as was done at the time of the revolution, and 8000 of their followers were pardoned and returned to civil life.

Though no large confederacies have arisen since that time, there are still bands sufficiently numerous and well-organized as to be a serious menace to the trade of China. For instance on the North river merchants will not risk cargoes of any value being sent to Canton at present, and in other parts of the country a like state of affairs prevails. When China secures the strong central government which all friends hope to see established ere long, pirate and robber bands should be put down with a strong hand, giving peace to the troubled land and allowing the trade and commerce to develop in a manner which the potentialities warrant.

## RUSSIA TO SPEND 10,000,000 ROUBLES UPON ITS DOCKS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—A sum of no less than 10,000,000 roubles is to be spent in the extension of the Admiralty, Baltic and Obukhoff dockyards.

The new shipbuilding program will entail so much work that it has been considered necessary by the ministry of marine to spend this sum of money on making the necessary extensions to enable the dockyards to cope with the work.

During 1913 the ministry of marine will expend 230,300,000 roubles, of which 69,500,000 roubles will be devoted to new construction and 18,000,000 roubles will be set aside as an instalment for the current year for the continuation of the construction of four battleships, added to which a sum of 28,000,000 roubles will be expended upon vessels in course of construction for the Black sea fleet.

TRAVEL  
**S. S. CLEVELAND**  
Around the World  
LEAVES NEW YORK OCT. 19  
\$10 Per Day and Up  
Includes all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.  
HAMBURG AMERICAN  
Largest S. S. Co. in the World  
OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS  
Atlantic Service  
LONDON—PARIS  
HAMBURG  
Victoria Louise...Oct. 10, 10 A.M.  
Fres. Lincoln...Oct. 12, 11 A.M.  
America...Oct. 17, 10 A.M.  
Cleveland...Oct. 19, 11 A.M.  
First Cabin only.  
World cruise.  
8 CRUISES TO THE  
**WEST INDIES**  
Panama Canal, Bermuda and the Spanish Main  
BY THE  
**S. S. MOLTKE**  
Leaving New York  
January 4, 23; February 25; March 29, 1913.  
**S. S. Victoria Louise**  
January 15; February 8; March 11; April 10, 1913  
16 days, \$145 and up.  
21 days, \$160 and up.  
28 days, \$175 and up.  
Also Cruises to the Orient, Around the World, Italy, and Egypt, etc.  
Write for booklet stating cruise.  
Hamburg - American  
LINE  
607 Boylston Street, BOSTON

TRAVEL  
Great  
White Fleet  
Start your cruise to the West Indies and the Panama Canal right by taking one of our Twentieth Century steamers. You are thus assured the maximum of comfort and benefit to be derived from an ocean voyage.  
They are the only steamers sailing out of any American port designed and constructed specially for service in tropical waters.  
All outside air-cooled state-rooms in which the temperature can be regulated at the will of the passenger. No sleepless nights.  
22-Day Cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Colombian ports from New York every Wednesday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River...\$135.00  
24-Day Cruises to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica from New York every Saturday at 12 noon, Pier 16, East River...\$140.00  
Or you can take a 12- or 14-day trip to Jamaica only and return at...\$85.50  
**United Fruit Company**  
STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
17 Battery Place, New York Long Wharf, Boston  
Or any of the following Boston Tourist Agencies: W. H. EAVES, 200 Washington St. RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 206 Wash. St. THOS. COOK & SON, 332 Washington St. GEORGE E. MARTIN, 248 Washington St. BREKMAN TOURIST CO., 322 Washington St. C. V. DASEY & SON, 8 Broad St.  
**Cunard Line**  
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool  
LACONIA, Oct. 15, 12:30 P. M.  
FRANCONIA, Oct. 20  
New York—Fishguard—Liverpool  
LUSITANIA, Oct. 9  
CARONIA, Oct. 19  
\*Calls at Queenstown.  
APPLY TO  
6 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000  
To New York \$2.65  
Via Rail and Boat, Daily and Sunday.  
**COLONIAL LINE** 256 Wash. St. Phone F. H. 2789  
THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.



# THE HOME FORUM

## EN ROUTE TO THE MANTUA MAKER

A GAIN the cry of "nothing to wear" is heard in the land. The thought of youth and maturity alike, feminine and masculine both, is lightly or seriously turned to thoughts of winter clothes. Surely the subject is worth honest painstaking, but also it is one which may reasonably be disposed of promptly, and once disposed of need not recur till another spring. That what one shall wear should be a constant topic of thought and talk with any one all the year round is certainly subject for regret; that it should never occupy thought at all would be as bad. Now is the time to think it out, plan, purchase and have done with it.

There is every reason why one's dress should express one's sense of beauty whenever this is possible without sacrificing something more important. But dress may rightly express something more than a sense of beauty and fitness; it may express one's whole point of view. A lack of self-respect shown in needlessly shabby dress is not a very good sign; but perhaps a worse sign is the sort of dress which would make the personality of the wearer the most conspicuous object wherever it is seen. Dress shows whether we are chiefly absorbed in making our own outward

man or woman resplendent, or whether we save some of our time to make the inner self shine as well. It shows whether we wish to be considered and admired for our personal appearance first; or whether we would rather that others should look first to find what we are ourselves and afterward perhaps note that our costume is pleasing or expressive of that indefinable quality of thought called good taste. If our dress shows us to be votaries of fashion the inference may not be fairly be that we do not have much time to know a great deal about anything else. At the same time a notably well-dressed woman, thoroughly up-to-date in all the details of her costume, may have a real talent for dress, for making herself and all her belongings look just right, without effort, even as some folk sing or speak or write delightfully without anything like the same amount of study that another may require to achieve the same thing. Let one, however, be not too hasty to assume that a person who is a delight to the eye is a delight every other wise, or on the contrary that the inconspicuous man or woman may not be much more delightful than his or her dress. If the modern tendency is to care more for dress than for better things, it is safe to warn ourselves.

## CHARLOTTE BRONTE AS SOCIAL REFORMER

IT is only as a reader grows more thoughtful that he sees the deeper purpose of great writers. Charlotte Bronte, for example, may seem at first reading merely to have set forth pleasing tales for the amusement of readers, but to learn something of her individuality and her way of life, as we may through the pages of Mrs. Gaskell's sympathetic biography, is to realize that Miss Bronte had something far more than mere story writing in view. She saw certain things that were wrong in the social life around her and she aimed to write of life both as it was and as it ought to be, and thus help her readers to live better.

The very first work of Miss Bronte's to be printed, though as she says in her preface it was by no means the first attempt at a story, has two distinct purposes of helpfulness. The first is to show how a man may live a self-respecting and happy life without adventitious aid of any sort, to glorify, as it were, self-help. It was the second way of novelists to bring into the hero's experience some sudden advantage, some great change of fortune, which should lift him to the higher walks of life without effort of his own. She aimed to show a life that looked to no such worldly advance for its secret of content. So she chose for her hero an educated, book-loving man who

had failed to be happy in a business office and who had decided to become a teacher of English in French schools. Here he finds the woman he marries in one of his pupils, who is also a teacher in the school. They live obscurely, quietly, happily, and the plain little story has a wonderful charm.

The second purpose of this modest tale is sufficiently revolutionary. Miss Bronte makes her quiet little girl wife object to giving up her own chosen work. The professor-husband hesitates a little. It is the man's impulse to save her from further drudgery at her teaching tasks. Finally it is agreed between them that she shall continue at her work. This gives her something pleasant to do during the hours of the husband's absence from their little home, and the added income is of course more than enough to pay the services of a housemaid.

In the days and land of Charlotte Bronte such an idea as this was novel indeed. That a self-respecting man could

allow his wife to work at what the census bureaus call a "gainful employ" was a notion which doubtless shocked men and women alike, at least in those walks of life where the woman might be indeed a household drudge, but must appear to owe her livelihood to her husband. A woman's right to continue in her chosen life work after marriage is fully conceded today. She may or may not choose to do so, as conditions may seem to direct. Miss Bronte's writing hints that it has been the woman's wish rather than the man's desire to shirk a burden that has brought about this change.

Kind hearts are here, yet would the tenderest one Have limits to its mercy: God has none! —A. A. Procter.

THERE IS A COMFORT IN THE STRENGTH OF LOVE.

—Wordsworth.

## WHEN MUSIC IS NOT MUSIC

TAKING up the need of more serious, thorough and rational teaching of music, Dr. Frank Damrosch says in the New York Sun that in Europe good schools are maintained by the state itself, as, for example, the Paris, Brussels and Vienna conservatories, and the Royal High School of Music in Berlin. These not only serve the purpose of educating talented young musicians, but they also set standards to which the private music schools must conform in order to compete successfully with the state institutions.

He says that if parents really knew what the fundamental needs of pupils in music are they would see to it that the processes of mere keyboard practice which obtain so largely now were done away and a totally different procedure followed. The child should first of all

be taught to hear, to recognize musical facts, it is contended. A printed note on a page should stand for a sound to him, not for a black or white key on the pianoforte. The mere ability to tinkle off a few little pieces on the piano does not mean that the child is expressing music, any more than to repeat a Russian poem by rote without understanding the meaning of the words would mean that the pupil knew anything of Russian. Here in this analogy is seen the deeper fact which Dr. Damrosch is seeking to establish, namely that even to listen to music with anything like the full enjoyment which is possible, one must know something about music in an intelligent way. To delight in the mere sound of the instruments or voice, or the pleasing rhythmic effects, is by no means to hear the music.

## AS TO VASES IN GRAND TRIANON PARK



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
GRAND TRIANON, VERSAILLES

THE vandalism to which Versailles and its immediate surroundings have been recently subjected has caused the Societe des Amis de Versailles to propose that two beautifully decorated vases of the Grand Trianon park should be

transferred to one of the galleries in the palace, and that two faithful copies should take the place of the originals, says a Paris despatch to the Monitor.

No doubt the society is inspired by the praiseworthy desire to protect and preserve the treasures of Versailles against mutilation, but it is to be regretted that with regard to the case in point their efforts have taken a mistaken direction. It would be the greatest pity to take out of their natural environment these wonderfully decorative pieces. Once displaced and relegated to some special museum, to take their place amongst other art treasures, they would lose all their original significance. The restoring of the two leaden vases would be, moreover, quite an easy matter. What is really needed is the adoption of a more careful system of surveillance added to a stricter enforcement of the existing regulations. This would amply suffice to insure the protection of the parks and of the many valuable works of art they contain.

## LOPE DE VEGA BUSY AUTHOR

IN this day when the subject of modern literature is under consideration, the languages most thought of besides the English are the French and the German. Yet the most fertile of all authors of imaginative literature was a Spaniard, Lope de Vega, or more fully Lope Felix de Vega-Carpio. It is said that he was so precocious that he dictated poetry at five years—before he could write—and

wrote his dramatic romance of "Dorotea" while in the university at Alcala, a boy of 17. He was a poet, a courtier, a soldier, an adventurer, and was a subordinate officer in the Spanish armada. He was the most facile writer of plays the world has ever known. In 1603, his dramatic compositions reached the number of 341, in 1609 it swelled to 483, in 1618 to 800, in 1619 to 900, and climbed to about 1800. Most of the dramas were quite short and it was said—listen, O ye producers of vaudeville sketches—half a morning was often enough for him to write an entire act of a play. It is asserted, says the Indianapolis News, that every one of his 1800 plays was acted in his lifetime. Poems appeared in almost equal abundance.

He has bestowed on thee the mightiness of virtue.—Laudor.

Each moment draw from earth away  
My heart that lowly waits thy call.  
Speak to my inmost soul and say,  
"I am thy love, thy God, thy All."  
—Tersteegen (John Wesley, tr.).

## Color in the Sea

It has been proven that the blueness of sea water is in constant ratio to its saltness, remarks a writer in the Sailors Magazine. In the tropics the evaporation causes the water to be much more salt than it is in higher latitudes. For about 30 degrees, both north and south of the equator, the waters of the world's oceans are of an exquisite azure. Beyond these latitudes the blue fades and changes to green, and in the Arctic and Antarctic oceans the greens are almost as vivid as the tropical blues. The extraordinary blueness of the Mediterranean has two causes; one is that very few large rivers of fresh water run into this sea; the second, the Mediterranean is practically land-locked, and, being exposed to a powerful sun, evaporation is great.

## Reality

Spirit only is reality;  
All things beside are folly, falsehood, shame.  
—Bailey.

## Science And Health

With  
Key to the  
Scriptures

The Text Book of  
Christian Science by

MARY  
BAKER  
EDDY

A complete list of  
Mrs. Eddy's works  
on Christian Science  
with descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent upon  
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart  
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and  
St. Paul Sts.  
BOSTON, MASS.

## TOLERANCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMONG those qualities of character which promote individual and social health, purity and progress is tolerance—that consciousness of love which exercises a uniform and charitable leniency toward the opinions and actions of others. Human experience, which is so largely dominated by mere personal opinion, is almost constantly placing mortals in circumstances where criticism and opposition, if not also active condemnation, seem almost instinctive. There is therefore constant need for the spirit of tolerance, for it may safely be said that there can no condition arise wherein this grace, if accepted and utilized, will not prove wonderfully helpful to all concerned. As is the case with all virtues tolerance should be given due consideration that its blessings may be appreciated. Standing as one of the attributes of right thinking, being one of the good gifts provided with which we may enlarge our peace and strength, it

is little understood or utilized by mortal thought and demands a divine or spiritual basis for its adoption.

The necessity, for tolerance becomes evident, therefore, through the spiritual teachings of Christian Science, wherein all reasoning and activity is based upon the great fact that God, good, is All-in-all and that evil of every name and nature is unsupported by law and wholly without means of self-perpetuation. Reasoning from the basis that the creation and government of a good God must be good, it becomes the logical necessity of the student of this Science to bend his energies toward the overcoming of evil with good, error with Truth. Believing in the omnipresence of the God who is Truth and Love he must be found magnifying this good and not bearing witness to its opposite either by vain criticism and destructive antagonism or through a disdainful and exasperating aloofness.

For the right treatment of human difficulties it is necessary to understand that God is wholly good and is the only Truth. On this basis one may remain superior to human circumstances however distressing they may seem ordinarily, and may be conscious of the divine possibilities of man as a reflection of God, thus identifying himself with all which is desirable and natural. This attitude alone is incapable of rancor and irritation and is rightly related to that divine and unchanging intelligence or Love which is the proved way of salvation from every ill that besets mankind.

Perhaps the reason that tolerance has found too little place in the affairs of mortals is that it has been confused with that supine, unreasonable resignation which accomplishes little or nothing in the right direction. In strong contrast to this is the record of the Master Christian, who often rebuked evil with unflinching severity. Yet a close study reveals a point which is of the utmost importance to all and which indicates how he still deserved to be known as the "meek and lowly." Jesus prefaced his activities with such periods of earnest prayer as made him obedient to the divine will and imbued him with the keen

and conscious desire to bless all those with whom he had to deal. Even his open criticism and condemnation came from the distinct desire to show to his hearers the desirability and availability of good, and to point out the unworthiness and unsatisfactory nature of its opposite. He taught his followers that the "letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life," as Paul asserted, and his followers should always remember that this attitude of love made him the Messiah, delivering himself and all mankind from the last phase of hatred and iniquity.

Mrs. Eddy has pointed out the way of tolerance clearly in "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," where she says (p. 447), "Expose and denounce the claims of evil and disease in all their forms, but realize no reality in them." The last phrase is all important. It should be understood that evil is never reduced except it be fundamentally treated as unnatural, unreal, unworthy of God or man, and without actual or lawful relation to either. It must be plain that one who thinks of what appears as the faults or shortcomings of others from this standpoint must do much toward showing to others how unattractive as well as how actually impotent evil is, and thus how readily one may disassociate himself therefrom. All evil can and must be overcome in this fashion. "Love is the liberator" (Science and Health, p. 225).

Another reason why tolerance is necessary is that it is the forerunner of justice. Judged humanly men fall far short

of perfection. Judged divinely all men are capable of infinite good, are the expression of good. Justice demands charity founded upon spiritual fact. No other procedure can escape the dire results of magnifying evil. The Apostle Paul wrote: "Therefore thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things."

In view of the fact that spiritual law is governing all with divine Love and will ultimately demonstrate the infinity of good and the utter impotency and falsity of evil, there is but one right course of procedure, which will bring satisfaction, peace and enlargement of views to any individual or household. This one requirement is the recognition, acknowledgment and demonstration of ever-present good. Nothing short of this can give a sure foundation or a fearless wing. It matters not whether one feel impelled to devote his energies to the conquest of so-called public evils or whether he be concerned with problems apparently involving only his own interests, he has need to remember and act upon the admonition of James to "let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." One should never forget that under God's government there is limitless opportunity for reform and progress and should let his place in the affairs of men be determined by his own reflection of impersonal Love.

## "Perfect Disenthralment"

1 THAT still pray at morning and at eve,  
Loving those roots that feed us from the past,  
And prizing more than Plato things I learned  
At that best academe, a mother's knee;  
Thrice in my life perhaps have truly prayed,  
Thrice, stirred below my conscious self, have felt  
That perfect disenthralment which is God.  
—Lowell ("The Cathedral").

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Winning a Rosebush

What seems to be an original story was written as follows for St. Nicholas by a young contributor:

Betsy was working in her garden, for her father had said that he would bring back from the city a lot of rosebushes, and if she had her garden in good condition, she should have one. He was coming back this very day.

Her garden was not large, but the beautiful order in which it was kept added greatly to its charm. There was a bed of old-fashioned pinks. This was in its glory just now, and Betsy hoped that the sight of his favorite flower in such profusion, with not a weed to hinder its growth, would help to induce her father to give her the rosebush.

As she looked down the driveway and out to the road, she saw her father's carriage slowly approaching. She flew to get dressed, and when she came down stairs, she found her father quite ready to go with her. Betsy led the way to her little plot. The roses nodded at her as if glad to welcome their sweet mistress, and the pinks seemed to say, "Come and kiss us, for you are one of us."

Betsy's father did not say all he felt, but praised her for her care, and said she might have the rosebush. Years afterward, little Betsy became a famous maker and planter of gardens, so while the work in the garden seemed all for the sake of a rosebush, it really was a good beginning for much greater things.

### Picture Puzzle



What Indian tribe?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Crochet.

"The fact that the elephant's feet are padded renders his step noiseless, in spite of his great weight," a naturalist tells us, "and his extraordinary nimbleness seems almost incompatible with his great bulk."—Our Dumb Animals.

Boast not the titles of your ancestors, brave youth! They're their possessions, none of yours. —Ben Jonson.

## From "The Lady of Shalott"

BY ALFRED TENNYSON

On either side the river lie  
Long fields of barley and of rye,  
That clothe the wold and meet the sky;  
And through the field the road runs by  
To many-towered Camelot;  
And up and down the people go,  
Gazing where the lilies blow  
Round an island there below,  
The island of Shalott.

Willows whiten, aspens quiver,  
Little breezes dusk and shiver,  
Through the wave that runs forever,  
By the island in the river  
Flowing down to Camelot.  
Four gray walls and four gray towers,  
Overlook a space of flowers,  
And the silent isle embowers  
The Lady of Shalott.

By the margin, willow veiled,  
Slide the heavy barges trailed  
By slow horses; and unhaild,  
The shallop flitteth silken-sailed,  
Skimming down to Camelot:  
But who hath seen her wave her hand?  
Or at the basin seen her stand?  
Or is she known in all the land,  
The Lady of Shalott?

Only reapers, reaping early  
In among the bearded barley,  
Hear a song that echoes cheerly  
From the river winding clearly,  
Down to towered Camelot:  
And by the moon the reaper weary,  
Piling sheaves in uplands airy,  
Listening, whispers, 'Tis the fairy  
Lady of Shalott."

## BEAUTY IN THE COMMONPLACE

SOME one discussing the reviving interest in the art of etching on the part of men who are true artists in the more complex medium of paint, remarks that the liking for etching proves a certain honesty of feeling in both artist and connoisseur. The etching goes to show the charm there is in things of every day without a false idealization.

In the present revival in America the large number of American subjects is especially a promising sign. New York we know has furnished many remarkable sketches to Mr. Pennell, and the series of pictures of the activities at the Panama canal further show how the most workaday things can be proved to have their mystery and beauty viewed as the artist views them. They connote power or promise, the unifying of a thousand activities into a beneficent result, and the victory over obstacles to human progress.

Almost any one has seen in some familiar human enterprise these deeper meanings. The confusion when a house is building, the apparent endless disorder when a subway is being made—even the annual fall housecleaning, one may aver—things of this sort all speak of something deeper and higher than the mere material need they serve. So the artist looking at these things puts upon his paper those hints we all have had of the higher order and beauty toward which human endeavors for any right result more or less consciously strive. The buildings or the operations of the builders may not look just thus to the literal eye; but certainly to the thoughtful beholder these things which the artist sets down have already ap-

### Paint and Iron Working

A good iron worker deplores the modern tendency to cover all ironwork with paint, for even one coat hides all evidences of hand work, dulling the sharp outlines and filling the deeper interstices of the design, according to a writer in the Craftsman. A piece of painted wrought iron simply resembles cast work, and the practise is quite as stupid as would be the painting of a fine piece of oak paneling. The craftsman who loves the material in which he works—as all true craftsmen must—naturally does all in his power to discourage anything which will make it other than a frank expression of its own texture and his own handiwork. Feeling with a true pride of craft that his work is not necessarily done when it leaves his hand, this iron expert has therefore invented various transparent preservative fluids which he uses on his ironwork. His endeavor to further an appreciation of the inherent beauty of the material should go far to supplant the current practise of applying paint to ironwork, and should further stimulate a keener feeling for higher standards of craftsmanship in wrought iron.

Blessed are those among nations who dare to be strong for the rest.  
—Mrs. Browning.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society  
Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

### TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330.

Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave., and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, October 7, 1912

### Commerce and the Panama Canal

WHATEVER may have been the justification for the recent spirited discussion in the commercial nations of the world with regard to legislation of the United States Congress granting free tolls to American coastwise vessels using the Panama canal, there is ample evidence to sustain the proposition that the matter is not regarded with great seriousness among those disposed to view things from their practical rather than their sentimental side. Even if discrimination be confessed or proved, the fact that strikes the practical promoters of world trade everywhere is that the great new waterway will soon be open to traffic, and that those who shall be best able to handle that traffic will get the larger share of it. The question of coastwise favoritism does not have pressing or immediate concern for the shipping interests that are engaged exclusively in foreign trade. They may return to it later, as a matter of principle; for the present, the thing to do is to provide for the handling of the commerce that is unaffected by the toll rates.

Consular and other reports all point to the remarkable activity in the shipyards of Europe. Perhaps there would be increased activity in this line if the opening of the Panama canal were not in anticipation. The world's commerce is steadily and rapidly growing, and shipowners abroad have been making extraordinary efforts to keep pace with it during the last decade or two. The improvement that has been so marked in the construction of Atlantic liners set in long before the construction of the Panama canal was begun; would have been carried on, no doubt, if the Panama enterprise had never been entered upon. The transatlantic trade will only be affected indirectly by the opening of the isthmian waterway.

But, making every allowance for the normal increase in ocean business, it is clear that the European shipyards would be very much less active at the present time if the opening of the Panama canal, and the expansion of trade to which it is confidently expected to lead, were not in sight. Nor is this activity wholly confined to European yards. The United States ceased many years ago to be a shipbuilding nation in a large way, and it cannot be reasonably expected that until conditions change there will be anything like a revival of the once flourishing foreign shipping trade of the country. However, the latest report of Commissioner Chamberlain of the bureau of navigation in Washington points to increased activity in American shipyards also. In his report he says: "The influence of the opening of the Panama canal is manifest, as upward of 80,000 tons are building for use through the canal." It is the expectation that recent legislation in Congress will have the effect of greatly increasing American shipbuilding for the coastwise trade.

But the state of American shipbuilding, after all, is a matter of minor importance in this connection. American commercial interests have long since become accustomed to using the shipping of other nations to do their carrying. Intelligent observation among American merchants and manufacturers in the foreign trade of the preparations being made at home and abroad for the employment of the canal, takes the form of an inquiry into the opportunities for using such of the shipping of the world as they may require to their own advantage. They are preparing to do business through the canal, that is, with such facilities as the world's shipping has to offer. The whole matter resolves itself into a business proposition for the American exporter; it is a matter of obtaining suitable contracts rather than of choosing the flag under which his merchandise shall be floated.

### Against Being Too Contemporaneous

IN THE talk full of wise advice recently given by President Emeritus Eliot to freshmen entering Harvard College he made the interesting admission that, looking back over a long career full of duties and pleasures, he wished that he had "reflected more on things past and looked forward more to things future." He urged youth to take long views, backward and forward; and to cultivate use of imagination as to what time may bring in the way of experience. Compared with most of his fellow Americans, this veteran educator has seemed to have an interest in the past and in the future sufficiently keen to have saved him from being known either as a time-server or as a "this-worldling." If he is in a mood of self-condemnation for his too exclusive attention to things of the now and ephemeral he must be credited with still being candid in assertion of what he believes to be truth.

Independent of any personal application the advice given to the Harvard freshmen is of a kind that is pertinent at a time of ferment and reconstruction like the present. Both the multiplicity and the audacity of the appeals now made to men and women, to live wholly in accord with the epicurean philosophy of existence, are effective in enlisting some of them. Moreover, with persons far otherwise minded and desperately in earnest in any effort to serve humanity rather than be served by it, there is—and it seems irresistible—the steady pressure of a program for doing what seems like immediate good. Often, ere the reformer realizes it, he has neither the time nor the inclination to study history or philosophy, to be learner at the feet of the wise or to probe into the mysteries of the future. Idealism soon turns into grim realism by such a process. It is tremendously wasteful to ignore all the lessons of man's past ethical travail in a present effort to be righteous, and it is equally so to refuse to project humanity forward and embody in terms of aspiration and hope ideals that may some day be realized.

When a community, large or small, chances to find as its mentor a man who looks down the vistas of the past and of the future, as well as around about him, and who knows something of Greece and Judea and longs for the city of God as well as for serviceable citizenship in Boston or London, it may be better to follow him than it is to put trust in a teacher who knows only what he has experienced and who neither believes in nor cares for futurity.

A host of people today are slight in value to themselves or the world because without roots sinking deep into the past or branches thrusting out toward the sky. They live near the surface of the earth, have little grip on great verities, and are readily swept up and made sport of by gusts of windy passion.

### Exodus to Seat of War

THE exodus to the United States during the past quarter of a century of peoples from southern and eastern Europe and from western Asia has brought about radically different conditions compared with those existing when, at previous times, Ottoman rule has been challenged by subject Christian peoples and Turkey has been taught her place by the major European powers. Time was when Greece found martial support in the United States in a person like S. G. Howe, husband of Julia Ward Howe; and following Turkish massacres of Armenians, succor has come to them from American educators and missionaries resident in Turkey and from American Protestantism. But now let issues arise that involve the welfare of Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians or Syrians, and let the prospect of a clash at arms appear and at once America, through no wish of her own, becomes a recruiting ground for foemen of the Turk. Men who have been steadily drilling and preparing for fighting appear, ready to take ship and enlist in strife for national rights and aspirations. Men who have never ceased to be Greeks and apparently never intend to be aught else, but who have been profiting economically by American residence, respond to the call of church and state, and by the thousands they forsake toil and money-getting to take up arms for native land, first submitting to the rigors of an Atlantic voyage. Precisely as English war correspondents in service in Tripoli have been impressed with the presence in the Italian army of soldiers with an American experience and English speech, so in the fighting that may lie ahead in European Turkey, during the coming months, there will be other revelations of the extent to which partially Americanized combatants are enlisted in the forces that will fight the Turk.

### For Fair Play in Transport

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE throughout the United States are naturally enlisting to support at the next session of Congress the bill (No. 7208) introduced at the last session by Minnesota's veteran legislator, Senator Nelson. It is a measure that in theory should have had a seacoast and not an inland sponsor, but that is an unimportant detail. The intrinsic merit of the bill is the thing; and it aims to stop practices that now work against national interests, marine and otherwise. At present, under the so-called Harter act, foreign shipowners, through clauses in bills of lading, can limit their liability to less than the market value of merchandise lost or damaged, and this by taking refuge in provisions of the act that give lax interpretation to the "faults or errors in navigation or in the management of the vessel" which might justify lack of accountability to shippers for losses suffered. The new act is intended to make use of such clauses in bills of lading illegal, and to put an end to such an interpretation of non-accountability. At the same time, by explicit terms, due diligence in insuring that vessels shall be in all respects seaworthy and properly manned is enjoined in the Nelson act, and care is taken to make provision for exemption from responsibility when it clearly does not rest with the shipowner. Advantage is taken also to provide for a better and more uniform system of bills of lading.

It is by practical cooperation of trade bodies throughout the country in support of effective measures protecting national interests that the United States is once more to assert its former place as a maritime power. Foreign ownership of vessels naturally has led not only to exclusion of American-owned craft, but to such operation of the alien fleet as seemed best to alien operators rather than American shippers. Nothing could be more natural than such a result. American shippers at last are beginning to resent a humiliating situation, and Congress and executive once more begin to talk in terms of national self-respect relative to a merchant marine. But that is a distinct issue. Quite independent of it but still somewhat allied, is the effort hinted at in this bill, which endeavors to regain for American consignors and consignees a square deal in the matter of adjustment of losses incurred on foreign-owned ships.

For two reasons, at least, the attempt being made by certain restaurants in New York to put a price upon the table chair, under one pretense or another, should be warmly welcomed by all sensible people. The "convert" price has long been exacted in foreign cafes of the kind called popular. It is intended as a sort of a preliminary tax upon the patron. Whatever you may order, there is a charge, to begin with, of a mark or a franc, or a fraction of either. Then you are charged for everything else that is brought to you. And you also fee the person who waits on you. As everybody knows, matters have long been moving in this direction in the larger cities of the United States. The initial charge for seat, or chair, or service, has not been made outright, but it has been tacked on to the price of the things on the menu card. In New York it is not proposed that anything on the menu shall be lowered, but that bread and butter shall always be charged for at the rate of 10 cents the person.

Now, the first reason for thankfulness here is that this little step is arousing a discussion of the whole restaurant question. People as well as newspapers are saying, aloud and boldly, that the average restaurant of the so-called better class is charging its patrons not only for the food consumed but for the music which is oftener an annoyance than a pleasure, for decorations that blunt rather than sharpen the appetite, and for plants, flowers, "fixings" and folderols that add nothing to the tenderness of the steak or the freshness of the eggs. It is inspiring to hear the plain truth concerning the nonsense that has become mixed almost inextricably with the simple matter of furnishing good meals at reasonable prices to people who ask for nothing more on the side than attention, cleanliness and comfort.

The other reason for thankfulness is even stronger. The announcement of the New York restaurateurs that they propose to charge 10 cents for bread and butter in the future amounts to an admonition to the housekeepers of the country to be more careful about the little things. The restaurateurs, we think, have not right on their side here. They have been driven by their own unwise course to attempt to recoup themselves for loss in another direction. Nevertheless, nothing could point more directly and impressively than their action to the fact that the days of indifference to little things are passing. It is the freedom of expenditure in the American home,

### Cafe Price of Admission

the looseness of housekeeping methods, the extravagance in the private kitchen and dining room, that have prepared the American people for the extravagances of the restaurants. There is need of a checking up all around. The earnings of the average man are higher than they have ever been before, but it is more difficult for him than ever before to make both ends meet. He is paying out his hard-earned cash daily for many things that do not contribute in the least toward his comfort or his welfare, or toward the happiness of those about him. The cost of his meals, either at home or at the restaurant, is not confined to the food or to the service connected with it, but is increased by extravagances—by preliminaries, surroundings, trimmings, incidentals, whatnots—of no actual value. He is assessed and taxed not only for the things that are essential, but for many things that are unnecessary.

THE name of Davis rings high and clear above all the tumult in the middle West. Davis is not the name of a popular nominee for anything in any of the parties. He never held an office. He was never a league ball player. The stage did not know him. He is not mentioned in the records of the army or navy. Yet he is famous and beloved. The Davis referred to is Ben, and he named an apple.

DURING this week Indianapolis, the literary capital of Hoosierdom, is to make James Whitcomb Riley understand that a poet of his type is most honored where he has lived longest. A quaint, homely, heart-moving singer of the idyls of common folk is to be shown how much his neighbors love him. Incidentally, evidence also will be furnished in epistolary and verse form of how wide is the circle of his admirers throughout the world, and how proud of him are his fellowmen of letters. While the formal celebration centers in Indiana's capital city, and while Riley is told to his face what his neighbors think of him, the real scope of the jubilee will be national. For he is as much read in Maine and California as in the great inland region where he always has lived. Where Mr. Dooley goes, Riley also goes; one touch of humor makes Celt and Saxon kin, and the Indiana bard knows the American heart as well as Mr. Dunne knows the American social conscience and sense of humor.

To think of Riley is to become genial, tolerant, helpful to ordinary folk forthwith. As a fellow poet has said, Riley is a gardener of old-fashioned flowers, among which joyous children delight to play, among which men find rest hearing

Old-time tunes and young love's laughter  
Ripple and run among the roses;  
Memory's echoes come murmuring after,  
Filling the dusk when the long day closes.

Men remember his songs, and forget or overlook his art, that won the admiration of so exacting a critic of technique as T. B. Aldrich, overcoming his instinctive aversion to dialect verse. Why do they remember him?

Other poets may soar above you  
You keep close to the human heart.

So answers Henry van Dyke, and there is nothing more to be said.

Being essentially a lover of his kind and remaining unspoiled by fame, receipt of a handsome revenue, popular and successful, it is to the credit of Riley that he has not been won away from his natural setting to the metropolis that lures so many writers thither. A Hoosier as genuine as Riley could not be transplanted to New York and survive the process. He has understood this and been entirely content to round out his days where he achieved success first, where he knows his types of humanity and where he has invested himself as a citizen. For of late the world has been hearing of Riley, the planner of civic betterment, the donor of community philanthropies and the local as well as national patriot.

SOME ladies in a New York suburb whose husbands are paying, as they think, too much attention to politics, have organized and are going camping until after election. They do not particularize as to the trail.

THE Dominion government is contemplating the appointment of a commission to inquire into the whole matter of preserving and providing grazing areas for cattle. The great cattle ranches of the West are being rapidly reduced by the cutting up of the land into farms. Precisely the same thing is happening in western Canada that has happened in the western and southwestern territory of the United States. The farmer is coming in; the cattle ranges are disappearing; results, growing scarcity of cattle, increasing price of beef. The Canadian commission, it is understood, is to be empowered to inquire into and report upon means of setting aside in perpetuity tracts of land to be given over to the pasturing of cattle. The Dominion government is beginning to think of this none too early. The public lands of the Dominion are slipping away. It could, however, now much better than later, reacquire a large part of the land that has been given to the railroads. However it might manage it, there is behind this movement to provide the nation with government-owned ranches an idea of priceless value to the Canada of the future.

To estimate it, one on this side need only imagine what the conditions in the United States with respect to beef would be now if the United States had reserved for public use the great cattle ranges extending from Texas to the Dakotas. It is not altogether too late to make some amends for the neglect to do this, but any steps the United States might now take toward creating a reservation of this kind would call for a tremendous outlay. In Canada the hour is not so late, and the Dominion will display good sense and sound judgment if it shall immediately set about the task of providing for its future meat supply by reserving those ranching areas still within its control and adding to them by purchase or exchange. A nominal charge per head upon the grazing cattle will meet all the charges incident to the establishment of such a reservation. It is due to shortsightedness on the part of the people of the United States that they are now subject to the conditions that may be imposed upon them by the system of private cattle pasturage. Canadians will be doubly shortsighted if they do not profit by the mistake of their neighbors.

### Riley Week in Hoosierdom

### Reserving Canadian Cattle Ranches